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BRYANT'S STATION AND ITS FOUNDER, WILLIAM BRYANT.

The following article is really but a continuation of one upon the same subject, which appeared in the October (1908) number of the Missouri Historical Review. In order to fully substantiate what is therein stated, and to forever make certain the name of Bryant's Station, and its founder, William Bryant, this additional article has been prepared. Authorities will be duly cited as to each material statement made, and I believe that the facts herein set forth, will be found to be unimpeachable. I desire, however, to disclaim any intention of assuming the role of an oracle. Nevertheless, I have long been familiar with the history of Bryant's Station and its founder, and know as every one else must know, who has given the subject any consideration, that certain misleading statements have from time to time been promulgated, which have given rise to some erroneous impressions, and which should now be dispelled, in order that there need be, at any rate, no further occasion for confusion or misunderstanding.

It is with no vain-glorious purpose in view that I have engaged to do this but in order that all the facts may be known to those, who are now, or may hereafter, be interested in the subject, and to the end that the current of history may not be further diverted from its proper channel. It is my wish to

present the facts in their true light, and while so presenting them, to have at the same time, due regard for the rights and opinions of others; for I am convinced that in no other way can any good cause be served.

For the following facts, I refer the reader, generally, to Filson Club Publication, Number Twelve, entitled

Bryant's Station, and the Memorial Proceedings.

And shall cite the name only, of each author quoted. In the preface to this Volume, it is said:

"There has been no attempt in this Publication to reconcile differences of opinion as to the name of the famous station on the Elkhorn, nor as to the date at which it was besieged by the Indians. This difference of opinion is of modern origin and harmless in character. For ninety years our historians uniformly called the station Bryant's, and for a period yet longer gave the date of the beginning of its siege as the 15th of August, 1782." (1)

That this difference of opinion is of modern origin, there appears to be not the slightest doubt. That it is harmless in character, may be equally true. It is worthy of note, however, that the foundation for this difference of opinion was laid many years ago, at a time, and in a manner, when there was neither room nor occasion for difference of opinion as to the name, either of the station or of its founder; and it may be added, has been renewed in recent years, under such circumstances that it should be called in question, and the name of the station and its founder be made certain, beyond all doubt.

Statement of Facts.

I therefore desire to address myself to the facts bearing upon the subject in hand, and after considering the same, shall endeavor to point out, in no uncertain way, some palpable errors that too long have cumbered the pages of history, which errors, let us hope, will hereafter be as conspicuous by their absence, as they have heretofore been by their presence. And it will then be seen, as I believe, that there is in reality, no

1. Col. R. T. Durrett.

good reason for difference of opinion as to the name, either of the station, or of its founder.

It may be stated in the beginning that Bryant's Station, for reasons not difficult to understand, has in some instances, been called (2) by a similar, yet different name. (3) Calling it by other than its proper name, however, does not make the right name other than Bryant's Station, nor the name of its founder as other than William Bryant.

I quote the following:

"More than thirteen thousand acres of land in the neighborhood of this station were entered in 1779, and 1780, by different members of the Bryan family, but none of them seems to

2. All black faced 'type used is the writer's.

3. See Bryan and Smith vs. Bradford, Hughes' Rep. p. 108.

Bryan and Owings vs. Wallace, Hughes' Rep., p. 369.

Whitledge vs. McClannahan, Hughes' Rep., p. 95.

Bradford's "Notes."

John Parker, et al. vs. Lewis Stephens, A. K. Marshall's Rep., Vol. 3, p. 1073.

In the latter case a copy of a land certificate, showing a land entry by John Bryan, is set out, which calls the station Bryan's. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, the Court in rendering its opinion, in this very case refers to the station as Bryant's.

It will therefore be seen that, while there were certain persons who by reason of litigation relative to land titles in the vicinity of the station, early began calling the station by a similar yet different name, it would appear that their efforts to change the spelling of the name were quite generally disregarded. In this connection I would suggest that the reader, also consult the following cases, which refer to Bryant's Station:

Bowman vs. Melton, Bibb, Vol. 2, p. 151.

Klinkingbeard vs. Kenny, Bibb, Vol. 2, p. 512.

Devour vs. Johnson, Bibb, Vol. 3, p. 409.

Weathers Smith vs. John Reed, et al, A. K. Marshall's Rep., Vol. 1, p. 191.

Markham vs. McGee, Hardin's Reps., p. 378.

McMillen vs. Miller, Hardin's Reps., p. 496.

Matson vs. Hord, U. S. Supreme Court Reps., (1 Wheaton) p. 130.

Garnett, et al. vs. Jenkins, U. S. Supreme Court Reps., (8 Peters) p. 72.

Manifee, etc., vs. Conn's Heirs, Bibb, Vol. 2, p. 623'

In the latter case, occurs the following language by the Court:

"Bryant's Station, by which the other traces passed, after leaving the waters of Licking, before they reached Lexington, was a place at that early period, of at least great note and distinction as Lexington, and probably from the circumstances of the commissioners for adjusting land claims having sat there was more so."

have secured the land on which this station stood, nor to have given it his distinctive name." (4)

The following facts will show that the foregoing statement was not made without reason:

"William Bryan, James Bryan, Morgan Bryan, Joseph Bryan, George Bryan, David Bryan, Samuel Bryan and John Bryan, each entered a portion of these lands more or less distant from the station, and while the entries are in the name of Bryan, some of the lands are described as being such a distance or such a direction from **Bryant's Station.**" (5)

Here, then, we come at once to the line of demarkation; a distinction being drawn in these early records, between the name of the above mentioned numerous family, and the name of the most famous of all the pioneer Kentucky stations. And the fact should not be overlooked that each is a distinct family name, and in no proper sense can one be said to be equivalent to the other, notwithstanding their similarity. It may also be added that, so well known was Bryant's Station in the formative period of Kentucky history, it was a common practice to make reference to land locations for miles around, as being such a distance or such a direction from Bryant's Station, and entries by members of the above named family were not exceptions to the rule. The fact that the station was so widely known, and the further fact that there were so many persons of similar name among the early settlers of that locality, several of whom had located lands some four or five miles distant from the station, not one of whom entered land in other than his proper name, really accentuates and makes certain the difference between the two names, and might well give rise to the belief, without further knowledge of the subject, that the distinctive name of the founder of the station could not have been, and was not other than Bryant.

There are, however, other and still more important facts. The land certificates, which were very numerous, issued to the early settlers by the land Commissioners who held their Court

4. Col. R. T. Durrett.

5. Col. Durrett'

at the station in 1779 and 1780, gave the name of the station as Bryant's, and Col. William Fleming, one of the Commissioners entered it as Bryant in his Journal.

"I have seen but one of these certificates which bore the name of Bryan, and that was not an original but a copy of the one issued to John South December 25th, 1779. All the others that I have seen gave the name of the station as Bryant's." (6)

Here, then, are the facts derived from the original sources of information as to the name of the station and as to the name of the above mentioned family as shown by their land entries, standing side by side, and there is little room for doubt as to the correctness of either name. And as the original certificates gave the name of the station as Bryant's they must be taken as the best evidence of the name of the station, and any copies not in conformity therewith, must necessarily be rejected for want of accuracy. And this fact throws much light upon those cases already cited which were carried to the Court of Appeals wherein the station was called by a similar yet different name.

Another writer, however, offers the following explanation relative to the above named facts:

"The certificates issued by the land Commissioners at the session of their Court in December, 1779, and January, 1780 called the family "Bryan" and the locality "Bryant's Station." See Bryan and Owens vs. Wallace, Fayette Records. And this precedent was followed by the Court of Appeals." And also states that he gives the form of the name used by most members of the family in Kentucky at that time, but that it was then known as "Bryant also." (7)

The question then fairly presents itself, why should "the family" have been called by one name, which it is admitted was their proper name, and the station have been called by another name, which it must be admitted was the distinctive name of another family, if as this writer evidently means for the reader to infer, the station derived its name from the above mentioned family. For the name of the family to which he alludes, can

6. Col. Durrett.

7. Mr. G. W. Ranck.

not well be both Bryant and Bryan, as occasion may require.

In my judgment the explanation of this writer falls far short of being the true and correct explanation, as to whence the station derived its name, and since it must be apparent that the station did not derive its name from the above named family, we are therefore at liberty to offer an explanation more in consonance to reason and the facts, since it is certain that the family alluded to did not use the name Bryant, and no explanation is offered as to why they should have been known as "Bryant also." But if any were so known, it is not unlikely that we shall discover the reason why they were so known, before our narrative is completed.

I believe the following statement of facts will throw much light upon the question, as to whence the station derived its name:

"The records of our land office also show entries in 1780 and subsequent years by persons of the distinctive name of Bryant—Joseph Bryant, William Bryant, John Bryant and James Bryant, (8) each entered lands in different parts of the state, and their entries, though not so large as those of the Bryans, amounted in the aggregate to nearly six thousand acres." (9)

There were then persons of the distinctive name of Bryant among the early settlers, from whom the station could have derived its name. And I believe the facts already adduced are sufficient to demonstrate three things. First, That from the beginning, Bryant's Station had but a single name. Second. That name was Bryant's Station as distinguished from any other name. Third, that the name of the man from whom the station derived its name was Bryant.

In this connection, however, I desire to quote another sentence for the reason that I believe the same to be equally as

8. There are reasons for believing that John Bryant and James Bryant, who were related, and who settled in Garrard County, did not take up their residence in Kentucky until after the close of the Revolutionary War. (See Rev. War Record of John Bryant.) See also case of Davis, et. al., vs. John and James Bryant, Bibb. Vol. 2, p. 110.

9. Col. Durrett.

misleading as the one already quoted relative to the locality being called Bryant's Station.

"It was while this Court (land Commissioners) were in session that the Bryans, who had rested secure in the belief that they were the owners of the station land by right of settlement, met with the first of a series of discouragements which caused them to abandon the place." (10)

As the station took the name of Bryant's Station from the beginning, in fact, took no other name, and as the family mentioned by this writer had already entered some thirteen thousand acres of land in the neighborhood of Bryant's Station, some of which had been described as being such a distance or such a direction from Bryant's, it is by no means clear as to how they could have rested secure in the belief that they were the owners of the land upon which William Bryant had settled, and had caused a station to be built, which bore his name, the title to which had been found to belong to another and thus making it necessary that he should enter other land in the usual way, which he did on the 20th of May, 1780. (11)

Furthermore it would appear from cases examined by the writer hereof, decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals,

10. Mr. G. W. Ranck.

11. If the land entry made by William Bryant, on the 20th of May 1780, was subsequently withdrawn and another entry was made by him on the 1st of August, 1783, and a mistake was made in the spelling of his name in the latter entry, withdrawing the entry on the trace from Louisville to Bullitt's Lick and substituting land near Chenoweth Run, it is not likely that the mistake was upon the part of William Bryant. If the reader should have any doubt as to his distinctive name being William Bryant let him consult the case of Thornberry vs. Churchill, Monroe's Ky. Rep., Vol. 4, p. 29. This case also shows that he resided in Bullitt County, Ky., for a number of years after leaving the station. See also case of Conley's Heirs vs. Chiles, J. J. Marshall's Ky. Rep., Vol. 5, p. 302, which shows that William Bryant purchased a tract of land in Montgomery Co., Ky., and settled on same in 1793. It is apparent that he did not long occupy this land, however, as litigation arose concerning the tract of land of which this was a part. See case of Chiles vs. Conley's Heirs, Dana's Ky. Rep., Vol. 2, p. 22.

There are also reasons for believing that he owned land in Franklin County, about the year 1805. See case of McCampbell, etc. vs. Miller, Bibb, Vol. 1, page 453 which refers to William Bryant. See also case of Farmer and Arnold vs. Samuel, etc. Little's Ky. Rep. Vol. 4 p. 187. The facts stated in the two cases would indicate that both refer to the same man. If so, another error was made in the spelling of William Bryant's name, in the latter case.

that the difficulties of members of the above named family, relative to the lands they had located and entered a few miles distant from the station, did not begin until long after the land on which Bryant's Station stood, had been found to belong to another.

A Deposition By Daniel Boone.

I have heretofore stated that William Bryant was the founder of the pioneer Kentucky fort, known in history as Bryant's Station, and that Daniel Boone and William Bryant were among the first white men to explore the region where Bryant's Station was subsequently built, and I now invite the reader's attention to the facts upon which I based this assertion.

In a case tried in the early court of Scott County, Ky., and which was carried to the Court of Appeals, I find the following statement in the opinion rendered by the Court:

"And the deposition of Daniel Boone was read, in which he stated that he located a pre-emption of 1,000 acres for John Dobbins, to include a camp made by himself and William Bryant. That the said camp lay on the first big run or creek that enters in on the north side of North Elkhorn, below the Little Fork of Elkhorn, and that there were one or two big runs or creeks below, between that run or creek and Dry run." (12)

I would suggest that the reader also scrutinize with some degree of care the copy of a land entry set out in this decision dated January 11, 1780, in which John Dobbins, by John Smith, claimed a pre-emption of 1,000 acres of land in the district of Kentucky, lying on a creek running into the North Fork of Elkhorn, about five or six miles up the creek, to include an old camp made by Daniel Boone and William Bryant, which had been marked and improved in 1775. This deposition of Boone, and the land entry referred to, are important for two reasons: First. I take it to be a fact that Daniel

12. See case of J. & D. Bradford vs. Abraham McClelland Hughes' Rep., p. 195.

Boone knew the correct name of the man with whom he had camped in the wilderness of Kentucky, at a time when there were few white men within hundreds of miles of them, and it does not appear that any one was authorized or warranted in calling him by other than his proper name. Second. If the pre-emption of Dobbins was marked and improved in 1775 and was to include "an old camp" made by Boone and Bryant it is apparent that these two men had visited the region previous to 1775, and that they were familiar with the section of the country where Bryant's Station was subsequently built. And I think the reader should now have less difficulty in understanding why the "locality" came to be known as Bryant's Station, after a permanent settlement had been effected. For, regardless of some errors, which have been introduced in one way or another, the name of William Bryant runs throughout the entire history of the place, which fact alone is significant and can not well be disregarded or ignored.

Having now seen what the records show relative to the name of the place, let us next see what light the early historians can give us upon the subject.

Filson.

In 1784, John Filson, to whom is accorded the honor of being Kentucky's first historian, published his account of the life and adventures of Col. Daniel Boone. In this book, he called the place Briant's Station.

Here, then, is the master's key.

At first glance, it might appear to be a fact of slight importance that the place should have been called Briant's Station. It is, however, when rightly understood, a fact of the greatest significance, when we take into consideration the circumstances under which it was so called, and the true meaning of the name Briant. And it really settles the question, beyond dispute or doubt, that the correct name of the station was Bryant's, for reasons which will more fully appear.

Filson received his information from the lips of Boone himself. In fact, the contents of his narrative purport to have

been taken down from Boone's dictation. If any one knew who was the real founder of Bryant's Station, certainly that person was Daniel Boone. The name of Col. Boone's wife was Rebecca Bryan, and one of her brothers had married a sister of Boone. And while Boone had called the station by the family name of his wife, in his letter to the Governor of Virginia, in 1782, relative to the Battle of the Blue Licks, as some others had done in the miscellaneous correspondence of the day, although the station was generally known to the pioneers as Bryant's Station, yet when Boone and Filson came to making the name of the place a matter of history and public record, they gave the name as Briant's Station. Surely both Boone and Filson must have known that Briant did not spell or mean the family name of Col. Boone's wife; and it establishes therefore beyond doubt, not that the name of the founder of the station was the same, but that it was different from the family name of Boone's wife, and in reality amounts to a correction upon the part of Boone himself of his former version of the name of the station. (13) The fact should also be borne in mind that William Bryant, the founder of the station, was yet a resident of Kentucky and resided at no great distance from where Boone himself lived. And Boone doubtless deemed it but a simple act of justice to thus publicly accord to his friend and former companion, who had explored this very region with him, the credit, so certainly his due, of calling the station by his name, notwithstanding the fact that some of his wife's relatives may also have resided at the station, in common with others, while improving the lands they had located and entered in the vicinity of Bryant's Station.

Since it is therefore apparent that they did not, in calling the station Briant's Station, allude to the family name of Col. Boone's wife, to whom did they refer? For I desire to make plain that which the facts themselves show.

13. So well has it been understood that the name of the station was Bryant's, the biographers of Boone, in quoting this very letter corrected the name to read Bryant's Station.

Earliest Bryant Families in America.

Dr. Percy Bryant, of Buffalo, N. Y., is authority for the following statement relative to the earliest Bryant families in America:

"About the year 1640, there were in the Plymouth Colony, four families of the name Bryant, namely John Briant of Taunton; John Briant, Sen., of Scituate; Stephen Briant (14) of Plymouth, and Lieut. John Briant, of Plymouth. It does not appear from any records examined by the writer that these families were related (except as shown by a deed first discovered by Dr. Lapham, that Lieut. John Briant of Plymouth was a son-in-law of Stephen). Tradition, however, gives it that John, Sen., of Scituate and Stephen of Plymouth were probably brothers." (15)

It is perhaps not too much to say that in the early Plymouth records, the name more often appears Briant, than Bryant, and it is known that some members of the family, if not all, used the former method of spelling the name.

To make the point yet more specific, I quote also the following:

"The name Bryant, or Briant, would seem to be rather French than English, and is said to be prevalent still in Normandy; but the greater number of the names in our table are unquestionably English." (16)

The name Briant then is but the original and natural orthography of the name Bryant, and is equivalent to the latter name, but not to any other. And whether Boone and Filson called the station Briant's or Bryant's, it must now be apparent that they referred to an entirely different name than the family name of Col. Boone's wife. It is also clear that in calling it Briant's they meant to call it by the name of its founder, and they simply used a different form of the same name. In reality they identified the founder of the station

14' Ancestor of William Cullen Bryant, the poet.

15. New Eng. Hist. And Genealogical Reg. Vol. XLVIII, p. 45-53.

16. Life of William Cullen Bryant, Godwin, Vol. 1, p. 50.

more specifically in calling the station Briant's, than if they had called it Bryant's, as the former method of spelling the name would be less likely to be confused with the name of some of the other settlers, than the latter.

In the early records of Boone County, Mo., in which county William Bryant resided at the date of his death, the name Briant, again appears. For as I have heretofore stated (17) the name of William Bryant appears as William Briant, in certain deeds of conveyance to him, while his name as grantor appears as William Bryant, and so appears in his last will and testament still on file in Boone County, and which I have personally examined. And it may also be added, the latter is the form of the name used by his descendants.

Here, then, we find the William Briant, or Bryant, of Briant's or Bryant's Station. For while there may have been some other persons of similar name who have erroneously been called Bryant, I have yet to learn that any of them have ever been called Briant. In this connection I may also add. we are told by another writer (18) that "William Bryant of Kentucky" was one of the early settlers of Callaway County, Mo. He settled near the boundary line between Callaway and Boone Counties.

Marshall.

Humphrey Marshall was also in Kentucky, at the time Bryant's Station was besieged by the Indians. In the preface to his History of Kentucky, published in 1812, he refers to Filson's narrative, with which he must therefore have been familiar. He recognized the fact that Briant, was neither the correct, nor commonly accepted spelling of the name of the station and its founder. And in his History (19) he accordingly corrected the name to read Bryant's Station. Marshall is of the highest authority. And we can not fail to note that he must have known that Briant or Bryant was not the

17. Missouri Historical Review, October, 1908.

18. Pioneer Families of Missouri, Wm. S. Bryan.

19. History of Kentucky, Humphrey Marshall.

family name of Col. Boone's wife. And the fact that he corrected the name at all is evidence that he had given the subject due consideration.

Flint.

In this connection I would also call attention to the biography of Daniel Boone, by one of his earliest biographers, (20) who knew him personally while a resident of St. Charles, Mo. in 1816. A careful reading of this biography of the noted pioneer, reveals the fact that the author thoroughly understood the correct family name of Col. Boone's wife. There are also ample reasons for believing that he was familiar with the "Notes" of Bradford on Kentucky history. Had there been occasion or reason for changing the orthography of the name of Bryant's Station, this writer was in position to learn of it. Yet it is apparent that he saw no occasion to depart from the generally known, and commonly accepted orthography of the name of this station, and while correctly giving the name of Col. Boone's wife as Rebecca Bryan, he also correctly gives the name of this Kentucky fort, as Bryant's Station.

To say that Boone, Filson, Humphrey Marshall and Flint did not understand and recognize the distinction between the name of Bryant's Station and its founder, William Bryant, and the family name of Col. Boone's wife, would be equivalent to attributing to each and all of them a lack of intelligence and discrimination which it is scarcely believable was wanting.

In reality the distinction between the two names has been preserved, as it should be, by nearly all the historians, as well as the biographers of Col. Boone, (21) although a few writers

20. Timothy Flint.

21. Life of Boone, Timothy Flint.

Life of Boone, G. Canning Hill.

Life of Boone, Wm. H. Bogart.

Life of Boone, Edward S. Ellis.

Life of Boone, J. S. C. Abbott.

Life of Boone, C. B. Hartley.

Sketches of Western Adventure, McClung.

Chronicles of Border Warfare, Withers, New Ed. (Thwaites.)

History of Kentucky, Lewis Collins.

History of Kentucky, Mann Butler.

have seen fit in late years, to call the station by the family name of Col. Boone's wife; a name which, for a period of nearly one hundred years was scarcely known in connection with the station to the generality of people. And while the writers generally have given the name of the place as Bryant's Station, and the name of its founder as William Bryant, and have given the name of Col. Boone's wife as Rebecca Bryan yet not one of them has stated that William Bryant and Rebecca Bryan, were brother and sister, for most writers, while doubtless recognizing the similarity of the two names, have also recognized that each is a distinct family name.

In fact, so thoroughly has it been established as a matter of history, and otherwise, that the name of the place was Bryant's Station, and that the name of its founder was William Bryant, it has not been deemed necessary until recently, to correct certain errors regarding the founder of the station. nor to specifically reassert that which has so often been asserted as a matter of history, and common knowledge.

I therefore state it as a fact, established upon indisputable authority, that the name of this place was Bryant's Station. In truth, so thoroughly is it established that this was its name. it can not be, and is not denied that this was the name of the station. And this being true, there can be neither reason nor occasion for denying the name of its founder.

For we have followed, step by step, the career of William Bryant, the founder of Bryant's Station, from the time he reached the shores of the New World in 1764, until the date of his death in 1834, at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

Here, then, is an opportune time, to pause for a moment and recapitulate the ground we have covered.

What now are the facts, which we have gleaned from the records, and which, unaided by inference or inuendo or the

History of Kentucky, Humphrey Marshall.

History of Kentucky, Allen.

History of Kentucky, T. S. Arthur and W. H. Carpenter.

Pioneer Mothers of the West, Frost.

The Way to the West, Emerson Hough.

statements of over-zealous friends, must be left to speak for themselves!

We have it upon the authority of no less a personage than Col. Daniel Boone, that William Bryant was one of the first white men to explore the region where Bryant's Station was subsequently built, in company with himself; we have it upon the same authority, publicly expressed, that the name of the station was Briant's (Bryant's); we have it upon the authority of the Revolutionary War Records, at Raleigh, N. C., that William Bryant, entered the Continental Army on the 26th of April, 1778, and that his services were omitted in 1779, the year in which Bryant's Station, was erected; we have it upon the authority of Col. Cave Johnson that he and a companion. met on the Cumberland river, in April, 1779, the company of emigrants, then on their way to the North Fork of Elkhorn creek to build the station, and that he assisted in building the first cabins of the place, and he designated the persons thus met, by the name of Bryant, and called the station Bryant's; and we have it upon the same authority that William Bryant was the principal man of the place at that time; we have it upon the same authority that William Bryant was severely wounded while leading out a hunting party from the station; we have it upon the authority of the records of the early land office of Kentucky that William Bryant entered land on the 20th of May, 1780, after the land on which Bryant's Station stood, had passed into other hands; we have it upon the authority of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, that William Bryant was for a number of years a resident of Bullitt County, Ky.; we have it upon the authority of the Kentucky Court of Appeals that William Bryant, purchased and settled upon a tract of land in Montgomery County, Ky., in 1793; we have it upon the authority of R. H. Collins, a Kentucky historian, that William Bryant, in 1794, then a resident of Lincoln (now Estill) County, Ky., advertised the first runaway negro north of the Ohio river; we have it upon the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, that William Bryant, and one of his sons were ejected from a tract

of land in Kentucky, in 1818; we have it upon the authority of Louis Houck a Missouri historian, that William Bryant was one of the early settlers of the Territory of Missouri; we have it upon the authority of another writer, Mr. Wm. S. Bryan, that William Bryant, was one of the early settlers of Callaway County, Mo.; and finally, we have it upon the authority of the early records of Boone County, Mo., that William Bryant was a resident of the County of Boone, and State of Missouri, at the time of his death, in 1834.

And I therefore submit that the statement of McClung, that William Bryant, the founder of Bryant's Station, was slain by the Indians while leading out a hunting party from the station in May, 1780, is utterly refuted. Whoever may have been slain in the hunting expedition referred to, it is certain that it was not William Bryant, nor any one entitled to bear his name.

The statement of McClung, which has been greatly misleading, that William Bryant was killed at the time alluded to, was simply based upon a misapprehension of the facts, and was undoubtedly derived from a very inaccurate account of this hunting expedition as told by Bradford in his "Notes" on Kentucky history.

Even Richard H. Collins, who was the first Kentucky historian, to change the spelling of the name of Bryant's Station in history, perpetuates the name of William Bryant in connection with a runaway slave, yet it seems not to have occurred to him that this very man was the founder of the station having without doubt been misled by the statement of McClung that William Bryant had met death at the hands of Indians in 1780, when as a matter of fact he was an entirely different man than the person to whom Bradford had alluded.

And thus was the story of his life, which was scarcely less remarkable than that of his friend Daniel Boone, cut short. And for a period of seventy-five years, has this lover of field and forest, of fountain and stream, reposed in a nameless grave, unhonored and unsung. But his resting place is known, and his name and memory are secure. No narrative

of the life of Daniel Boone can be complete, that does not reserve a page for the story of Bryant's Station and its founder, William Bryant. For he is entitled to share, in a measure, the fame of that noble and heroic soul with whom he had threaded the pathless forests of Kentucky, at a time when every step forward was fraught with danger and possible disaster.

William Bryant, during his life, acknowledged allegiance to two countries, Great Britain and the United States, whose independence he aided in establishing. As he died in 1834 at the age of ninety-five, he was therefore born in 1739, and was consequently twenty-five years of age at the time he arrived in America, and was five years the junior of Boone. During his residence of seventy years in the United States, he was a resident of three States, North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri. That he possessed a strong and vigorous constitution is attested by the great age which he attained. And it may here be remarked that, like Boone, and contrary to the usual custom of the day, William Bryant indulged in the use of no intoxicating liquors. He was modest and retiring in his demeanor, though kindly and well disposed, but withal a man with whom undue liberties might not be taken "without the taste of danger and reproof." According to the accounts I have had of him, from persons not far enough removed either in point of time or space not to be familiar with the facts, he rested secure in the belief that his name was to be perpetuated in the minds of his descendants and countrymen; but I have found no evidence that he was unduly elated over seeing his name in print, and sought no honors not his own. Could he speak to us today from the voiceless tomb, I can well believe that the lines of the young poet, (22) whose life was all too brief, would not inaptly express his sentiments:

Then let me have this wish of mine,

When wishing time is done;

No graveyard marble bought to shine,

Pretentious in the sun;

22. Fred J. Harris, of Kansas.

But just to sleep in peace at home,
Where all I love is near;
No monument but heaven's dome,
No tribute but a tear.

And thus for nearly a century, notwithstanding certain statements heretofore alluded to, which were calculated to confuse or destroy the identity of the founder of Bryant's Station, and which evidently misled some writers as to the facts, but not as to the name either of the station or of its founder, the historians uniformly called the station Bryant's and gave the name of its founder as William Bryant, and not without reason.

It is not without significance that the name of the station has always been written in the singular possessive case, which form of writing it began with the early historians, and which clearly indicates that, regardless of the name or number of others concerned in building the station, it had but a single founder whose distinctive name was Bryant, and that it did not have four or more, of a similar yet different name. For as a matter of fact, so well known was the name of the station and its founder in the pioneer days of Kentucky, that any other persons of similar name residing at the station or in any way connected with it, might not unnaturally have been called in some instances "Bryant also." And if any were so called, it was doubtless by reason of their connection with the station and its founder. In this sense they may have been known as Bryant also, (23) but aside from this, I have found no evidence whatever that they were so known. But the fact that some other persons, may or may not, have distinguished a similar name from the name of the station and its founder scarcely raises a presumption as to the right name, either of the station or of its founder.

In view of the facts herein set forth, I respectfully but

23. See case *Kelly's Heirs vs. Bradford*, Bibb's Ky. Rep., p. 317, wherein the station is called Bryant's, and one of the parties to the suit was called Bryant, probably because he had located land about three miles distant from the station.

See also *McMillen vs. Miller*, Hardin's Rep., p. 496.

emphatically dissent from the statement of any one, in whatsoever form the same may be promulgated, who says that the name of this pioneer Kentucky station was, or is, other than Bryant's Station, or that the name of its founder was, or is other than William Bryant. And I believe that before abandoning names thus fixed in our history, the writer who does so, should not do it hastily or inadvisedly, nor until he has given the subject due consideration in the light of all the facts obtainable, and is satisfied that the grounds are ample and the reasons sufficient.

I therefore submit this record, to the impartial reader and to the just judgment of the faithful historian, in the full belief that exact justice will be done to each and all, who have heretofore been, or may now, or shall hereafter be concerned about the history of Bryant's Station, and its founder, William Bryant. (24)

THOMAS JULIAN BRYANT.

24. The powder horn carried by William Bryant, during his service in the Revolutionary War, and while on the hunting expedition of May, 1780, in which hunting expedition he so nearly lost his life, is still in the possession of the family of Mr. J. M. Bryant, who resides near Cedar City, Mo.

Following are the names of the children of Jeremiah M. Bryant, above named, and his wife, Virginia Tatum Bryant:

Wiley Crayton, (1855); Martha Susan, (1857); Jeremiah Benjamin, (1859); Sarah Price, (1862); Jennie, (1863); James William, (1864); Edwin Lee, (1867); Julian Monroe, (1871); Christiana M., (1873); Everett T., (1875); Ray, (1879).

MORMON TROUBLES IN MISSOURI.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the merits of this question, or to take a position regarding the extent to which either party was responsible or censurable. Many carelessly written articles have been written on the subject without close and careful investigation of the facts. For instance it is quite common for writers to state that in 1842, after the Latter Day Saints were expelled from the state by order of Governor Lilburn W. Boggs that Joseph Smith employed one Orrin P. Rockwell to return to Independence and assassinate Boggs, and that the attempt was made, Rockwell was apprehended, and escaped justice, etc.

An article of this kind appeared in the Missouri Historical Review for January 1910, written by William M. Boggs, son of the ex-governor. Mr. Boggs may have written his view of the case with a full desire to tell the truth, but he had evidently not informed himself upon the records in the case.

The Latter Day Saints began settling in and around Independence, Missouri, in 1831. Their customs, and their religious and political attitude were not in harmony with the feelings and prejudices of their neighbors. This resulted in bitterness and opposition which in time led to friction and conflict. The Missourians deciding that the Saints were not desirable citizens determined to rid themselves of their presence by taking the law in their own hands and excluding them by force.

A mass meeting was held in Independence in April, 1833, to consult upon a plan to remove or destroy this people. This meeting was attended by about three hundred men, and the company in consequence of drinking too freely broke up in a row among themselves. The animosity still continued however and on July 18, 1833, the following document was put in circulation:

"We the undersigned, citizens of Jackson county, believing that an important crisis is at hand as regards our civil so-

ciety, in consequence of a pretended religious sect of people that have settled and are still settling in our county, styling themselves Mormons, and intending as we do to rid our society "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," and believing as we do that the arm of the civil law does not afford us a guarantee or at least a sufficient one against the evils which are now inflicted upon us, and seem to be increasing by the said religious sect, deem it expedient, and of the highest importance, to form ourselves into a company for the better and easier accomplishment of our purpose, a purpose which we deem it almost superfluous to say, is justified as well by the law of nature, as by the law of self-preservation.

"It is more than two years since the first of these fanatics or knaves (for one or the other they undoubtedly are) made their first appearance among us, and pretending as they did and now do to hold personal communication and converse face to face with the most High God, to receive communications and revelations direct from heaven; to heal the sick by laying on hands; and, in short, to perform all the wonder-working miracles wrought by the inspired apostles and prophets of old.

"We believed them deluded fanatics or weak and designing knaves, and that they and their pretensions would soon pass away; but in this we were deceived. The arts of a few designing leaders amongst them have thus far succeeded in holding them together as a society, and since the arrival of the first of them they have been daily increasing in numbers, and if they had been respectable citizens in society, and thus deluded they would have been entitled to our pity rather than to our contempt and hatred; but from their appearance, from their manners, and from their conduct, since their coming among us, we have every reason to fear that with but a few exceptions, they were of the very dregs of that society from which they came; lazy, idle, and vicious. This we conceive is not idle assertion, but a fact susceptible of proof, for with these few exceptions above named they brought into our country little or no property with them, and left less behind them, and we infer that those only yoked

themselves to the Mormon ear who had nothing earthly or heavenly to lose by the change; and we fear that if some of the leaders amongst them had paid the forfeit due to crime, instead of being chosen ambassadors of the most high, they would have been inmates of solitary cells. But their conduct here stamps their characters in their true colors. More than a year since it was ascertained that they had been tampering with our slaves and endeavoring to sow dissensions and raise seditions amongst them. Of this their Mormon leaders were informed and they said they would deal with any of their members who should again in like case offend. But how specious are appearances. In a late number of the *Star*, published in Independence by the leaders of the sect, there is an article inviting free negroes and mulattoes from other states to become Mormons, and remove and settle among us. This exhibits them in still more odious colors. It manifests a desire on the part of their society to inflict on our society an injury that they know would be to us insupportable, and one of the surest means of driving us from the county, for it would require none of the supernatural gifts that they pretend to, to see that the introduction of such a caste amongst us would corrupt our blacks and instigate them to bloodshed.

They openly blaspheme the most High God and cast contempt on his holy religion by pretending to receive revelations direct from heaven, by pretending to speak unknown tongues by direct inspiration, and by diverse pretenses derogatory of God and religion, and to the utter subversion of human reason.

They declare openly that their God hath given them this county of land, and that sooner or later they must and will have the possession of our lands for an inheritance, and in fine they have conducted themselves on many other occasions in such a manner that we believe it a duty we owe ourselves, to our wives and children, to the cause of public morals, to remove them from among us, as we are not prepared to give up our pleasant places and goodly possessions to them, or to receive into the bosom of our families as fit companions for our wives

and daughters the degraded and corrupted free negroes and mulattoes that are now invited to settle among us.

Under such a state of things even our beautiful county would cease to be a desirable residence, and our situation intolerable! We, therefore, agree, that after timely warning and receiving an adequate compensation for what little property they can not take with them, they refuse to leave us in peace, as they found us, we agree to use such means as may be sufficient to remove them, and to that end we each pledge to each other our bodily powers, our lives, fortunes, and sacred honors.

We will meet at the court house at the town of Independence, on Saturday next, the 20th inst., to consult ulterior movements." (1)

This was signed by several hundred names among whom were the following: Lewis Franklin, Jailer; Samuel C. Owens, County Clerk; Russell Hicks, Deputy Clerk; R. W. Cummins, Indian Agent; Jones H. Flourney, Post Master; S. D. Lucas, Colonel and Judge of the Court; Henry Childs, Attorney at law; N. K. Olmstead, M. D.; John Smith, J. P.; Samuel Weston, J. P.; William Brown, Constable; Abner F. Staples, Captain; Thomas Pitcher, Deputy Constable; Moses G. Wilson, Thomas Wilson, merchants.

It is impossible to ascertain at this late date just the proportion of truth and falsehood of which this document is composed, but one part of it is easily weighed when compared with the article published in the Evening and Morning Star to which reference is made in the foregoing document. The article as copied from the Star reads as follows:

"To prevent any misunderstanding among the churches abroad, respecting free people of color, who may think of coming to the western boundaries of Missouri, as members of the church, we quote the following clauses from the laws of Missouri:

1. Evening and Morning Star, Kirkland, Ohio, December, 1833, pp. 227-228.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, that hereafter no free negro or mullato, other than a citizen of some one of the United States, shall come into or settle in this State under any pretext whatever; and upon complaint made to any justice of the peace that such person is in his county, contrary to the provisions of this section, if it shall appear that such person is a free negro or mulatto, and that he hath come into this state after the passage of this act, and such person shall not produce a certificate, attested by the seal of some court of record in some one of the United States, evidencing that he is a citizen of such State, the justice shall command him forthwith to depart from this state; and in case such negro or mulatto shall not depart from the State within thirty days after being commanded so to do as aforesaid, any justice of the peace, upon complaint thereof to him made, may cause such person to be brought before him and may commit him to the common goal of the county in which he may be found, until the next term of the Circuit Court to be held in such County. And the said court shall cause such person to be brought before them and examine into the cause of commitment; and if it shall appear that such person came into the State contrary to the provisions of this act, and continued therein after being commanded to depart as aforesaid, such court may sentence such person to receive ten lashes on his or her bare back, and order him to depart from the State; and if he or she shall not depart, the same proceedings shall be had and punishment inflicted, as often as may be necessary, until such person shall depart the State.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, that if any person shall after the taking effect of this act, bring into this state any free negro or mulatto, not having in his possession a certificate of citizenship as required by this act (he or she) shall forfeit and pay, for every person so brought, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in the name of the State, to the use of the University, in any court having competent jurisdiction: in which action the defendant may be held to bail of right and without affidavit; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General or Circuit Attorney of the district in which

any person so offending may be found, immediately upon information given of such offenses, to commence and prosecute an action as aforesaid."

Slaves are real estate in this and other States, and wisdom would dictate great care among the branches of the Church of Christ, on this subject. So long as we have no special rule in the church, as to people of color, let prudence guide; and while they, as well as we, are in the hands of a merciful God we say, shun every appearance of evil.

While on the subject of law it may not be amiss to quote some of the Constitution of Missouri. It shows a liberality of opinion of the great men of the West, and will vie with that of any other State. It is good; it is just, and it is the citizens' right.

"4. That all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, that no man can be compelled to erect, support, or attend any place of worship, or to maintain any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no person can ever be hurt, molested, or restrained in his religious professions or sentiments, if he do not disturb others in their religious worship.

5. That no person, on account of his religious opinions can be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit under this State; that no preference can ever be given by law to any sect or mode of worship; and that no religious corporation can ever be established in this State." (2)

This mob, for they can be considered in no other light, met as per declaration in this signed document, Saturday, July 20, 1833, and sent a committee consisting of Robert Johnson, James Campbell, Moses Wilson, Joel F. Childs, Richard Bristoe, Abner F. Staples, Gan Johnson, Lewis Franklin, Russell Hicks, S. D. Lucas, Thomas Wilson, James M. Hunter, and Richard Simpson, to Edward Partridge, A. S. Gilbert, John Carroll.

2. Evening and Morning Star, Independence, Missouri, July, 1833, pp. 218-219.

Isaac Morley, John Whitmer and William W. Phelps leading members of the church demanding the immediate suspension of the Evening and Morning Star and that the people of the church should forthwith remove from the country. The representatives of the church asked for three months in which to consider. This was denied. They then asked for ten days and were informed they could have but fifteen minutes. Not receiving the demanded pledge in the specified time the mob proceeded to raze to the ground the printing office and the dwelling of W. W. Phelps. Mrs. Phelps with her children, including a sick infant, were thrown into the street. The press was broken, the type pied, etc. The mob then proceeded to demolish the storehouse and destroy the goods of Gilbert, Whitney and Company. Upon Mr. Gilbert assuring them that the goods should be packed by the 23rd inst. they ceased the destruction of property and proceeded to do personal violence. They took Edward Partridge, Bishop of the church, and a Mr. Charles Allen and stripped and tarred and feathered them in the presence of the crowd before the courthouse. In a petition for redress subsequently addressed to Governor Daniel Dunklin the Saints stated their case in the following language:

"Now, therefore, for ourselves, as members of the church we declare, with the exception of poverty, which has not yet become a crime, by the laws of the land, that the crimes charged against us (so far as we are acquainted) contained in the documents above written, and those in the proceedings of the mob, as published in the Western Monitor of August 2, are not true. In relation to inviting free people of color to emigrate to this section of country, and other matters relative to our society, see the 109th, 10th and 11th pages of the Evening and Morning Star, and the Extra accompanying the same, dated July 16, which are annexed to this petition. Our situation is a critical one; we are located upon the western limits of the state, and of the United States—where desperadoes can commit outrages, and even murder, and escape, in a few minutes, beyond the reach of process; where the most abandoned of all classes from almost every State may too often pass to the Mexi-

can states or to the more remote regions of the Rocky Mountain to escape the grasp of justice; where numerous tribes of Indians, located by the General government amid the corrupting influence of midday mobs might massacre our defenseless women and children with impunity.

Influenced by the precepts of our beloved Saviour, when we have been smitten on the one cheek we have turned the other also; when we have been sued at the law and our coat been taken, we have given them our cloak also; when they have compelled us to go with them a mile we have gone with them twain. We have borne the above outrages without murmuring, but we can not patiently bear them any longer; according to the laws of God and man we have borne enough. Believing with all honorable men, that whenever that fatal hour shall arrive that the poorest citizen's property, person, or rights and privileges, shall be trampled upon by a lawless mob with impunity, that moment a dagger is plunged into the heart of the constitution, and the Union must tremble! Assuring ourselves that no republican will suffer the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, and the liberty of conscience to be silenced by a mob, without raising a helping hand, to save his country from disgrace, we solicit assistance to obtain our rights, holding ourselves amenable to the laws of our country whenever we transgress them.

Knowing as we do that the threats of this mob, in most cases have been put into execution; and knowing also, that every officer, civil and military, with a few exceptions, has pledged his life and honor to force us from the county, dead or alive; and believing that civil process can not be served without the aid of the Executive; and not wishing to have the blood of our defenseless women and children to stain the land which has been once stained by the blood of our fathers to purchase our liberty, we appeal to the Governor for aid; asking him by express proclamation or otherwise to raise a sufficient number of troops, who with us may be empowered to defend our rights, that we may sue for damages in the loss of property—for abuse, for defamation, as to ourselves, and if advisable try

for treason against the government; that the law of the land may not be defied or nullified, but peace restored to our country. And we will every pray." (3)

The mob assembled again on the 23rd when under duress William W. Phelps, Oliver Cowdery, William E. McClellan, Edward Partridge, Lyman Wight, Simeon Carter, Peter Whitmer, John Whitmer, and Harvey Whitlock signed an agreement to leave the county with their families before the first day of January 1834, and to use their influence to induce all their brethren to remove as soon as possible one-half before the first of January, and the other half by the first day of April, 1834.

Without waiting for the fulfillment of this pledge the mob in October, 1833, again commenced perpetrating acts of personal violence and destruction of property.

This resulted in a clash at arms near the Blue River west of Independence, about sundown November 4, 1833. Hugh L. Brazelle and Thomas Linville of the mob were left dead on the ground. Several were wounded on each side, one a Mr. Barber of the church party, died the next day.

These events naturally intensified the feeling of hostility and the weeks that followed were filled with deeds of horror resulting in the banishment of the Saints who took refuge in adjoining counties, principally in Clay. Efforts were made by the Saints to be re-instated or re-imbursed. Appeals were made to the Governor and to the courts but no substantial results were realized. Lilburn W. Boggs was at this time Lieut. Governor of Missouri; and for a time the Saints reposed confidence in him and looked to him for protection, but finally became convinced that he was aiding and abetting their enemies under color of using his influence to call out the militia which was composed largely of their persecutors. From the militia they received no relief but on the contrary it was used to render their sufferings more intolerable.

To follow the history of this people through the incidents of Clay, Caldwell, Daviess and adjoining counties would take

3. Evening and Morning Star, Kirkland, Ohio, December, 1833, p. 230.

too much space for the limits of this article. Passing on to 1838 at which time, the main body of the church was in Caldwell county, and had established the town of Far West we note another scene of hostility confronted the church and conflicting accusations of crime, and lawlessness filled upper Missouri with anxiety. Conflict seemed inevitable. L. W. Boggs having in the meantime been elected Governor arrayed himself with the anti-church faction, and gave orders to treat the Mormons as public enemies. It was at this time he issued his famous exterminating order to General John B. Clark, which reads as follows:

"Headquarters Militia, City of Jefferson, Oct. 27, 1838.

Sir:—Since the order of the morning to you, directing you to cause four hundred mounted men to be raised within your division, I have received by Amos Rees, Esq., and Wiley E. Williams, Esq., one of my aids information of the most appalling character which changes the whole face of things, and places the Mormons in the attitude of open and avowed defiance of the laws, and of having made open war upon the people of this State. Your orders are therefore, to hasten your operations and endeavor to reach Richmond, in Ray county, with all possible speed. The Mormons ~~must~~ be treated as enemies and **must be exterminated** or driven from the State if necessary, for the public good. Their outrages are beyond all description. If you can increase your force you are authorized to do so, to any extent you may think necessary. I have just issued orders to Major-General Wallock, of Marion County, to raise five hundred men, and to march them to the northern part of Daviess, and there to unite with you. Doniphan, of Clay, who has been ordered with five hundred to proceed to the same point, for the purpose of intercepting the retreat of the Mormons to the north. They have been directed to communicate with you by express; you can also communicate with them if you find it necessary. Instead, therefore, of proceeding, as at first directed, to reinstate the citizens of Daviess in their homes, you will proceed immediately to Richmond, and there operate against the Mormons. Brigadier General Parks

of Ray, has been ordered to have four hundred men of his brigade in readiness to join you at Richmond. The whole force will be placed under your command. (4)

1854, from manuscript history of Joseph Smith written by himself.

L. W. BOGGS,

Governor and Commander in Chief.

To General Clark.

General A. W. Doniphan states that orders to the same effect were issued to General D. R. Atchison, who was in command of the militia in the vicinity of Far West, but he revolted and withdrew from the military force, declaring that he would be no party to the enforcement of such inhuman commands. This left General Samuel D. Lucas in command until the arrival of General Clark. Far West prepared for defense and war was eminent. On October 30, 1838, inspired by the exterminating order of the Governor a detachment of men under the command of Captains Nehemiah Comstock, William O. Jennings and William Gee fell upon a defenseless settlement of the Saints at Haun's Mills and murdered in cold blood the entire settlement of men, women and children very few escaping. On the same day the troops approached Far West and encamped one mile from the town.

The next day General Lucas induced several of the leading men to come into his camp for the purpose of consultation, but when they arrived they were made prisoners of war without an attempt at consultation. These were Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Parley P. Pratt, Lyman Wight, and George W. Robinson. The next day Hyrum Smith and Amasa Lyman were added to the number of prisoners. Though these men with the exception of Colonel Wight were not military men a court-martial was called and all sentenced to be shot. Lucas issued the following order to carry the decree into effect:

"Brigadier-General Doniphan; Sir: You will take Joseph Smith and other prisoners into the public square of Far West, and shoot them at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

"SAMUEL D. LUCAS,

"Major-General Commanding."

4. Millinial Star, Liverpool, England, Vol. 16, p. 446, July 18,

And he received the following reply:

"It is cold-blooded murder. I will not obey your order. My brigade shall march for Liberty tomorrow morning, at eight o'clock; and if you execute those men, I will hold you responsible before an earthly tribunal, so help me God! (5)

A. W. DONIPHAN,
Brigadier-General.

This so disconcerted General Lucas that the sentence was not executed. The prisoners were kept by the militia for some time then turned over to the civil courts. After being imprisoned for several months under one pretext or another they were permitted to escape with the connivance of the officers, and no effort made to apprehend them on charges then pending.

The Saints at Far West were disarmed, their property confiscated, and they were banished from the State.

On May 6, 1842, ex-Governor Boggs was assaulted by an unknown would-be assassin in his home at Independence, Missouri, and severely wounded. Mr. Orrin P. Rockwell, a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints being in the town, suspicion at once attached to him. It was also suspected that Joseph Smith had sent him there for the purpose.

Based upon the affidavit of L. W. Boggs, Governor Thomas Reynolds made requisition on Governor Garlin, of Illinois, for the surrender of Joseph Smith charged with being accessary before the act. Several attempts were made to get possession of the person of Joseph Smith both by kidnapping and by civil process, all proving abortive. Joseph Smith finally went to Springfield, Illinois, and surrendered. The examination came on in December term of court before the Honorable Nathaniel Pope, after an extended examination the court handed down his decision in the following language:

"The decision of the court is that the prisoner be discharged; and I wish it entered upon the records in such a way that Mr. Smith be no more troubled about this matter." (6)

5. History of Caldwell and Livingston counties, p. 137.

6. Times and Seasons, Nauvoo, Illinois, Jan. 2, 1843, Vol. 4, p. 60.

O. P. Rockwell was arrested in Independence, and probably had a preliminary examination, and was held awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. He escaped jail and was again apprehended. The evidence was doubtless presented to the Grand Jury and it failed to find sufficient evidence to indict him for assaulting ex-Governor Boggs, for on the third day of the August term of Circuit Court, 1843, Judge John H. Ryland presiding, the Grand Jury returned the following:

"A true bill State of Missouri against Orrin P. Rockwell, "Indictment, escaping from jail." Court Record E, p. 166.

This case came on for trial the same day. Defendant plead not guilty. Court appointed Honorable A. W. Doniphan to defend prisoner; case continued. Ibid p. 170.

Case called again sixth day of same term, defendant filed petition for change of venue, setting forth that an impartial trial can not be obtained in this circuit on account of prejudice of people.

It was ordered by the court that the case be sent to the County of Clay, 5th Judicial District, and the sheriff was ordered to deliver the body of the defendant to the sheriff or jailor of Clay county on Monday, August 21, 1843. Ibid 196-8.

William Patterson, John McCoy, Thomas Reynolds Ammon E. Crenshaw and R. C. Kennedy were each put under bonds of two hundred dollars to appear at Liberty, Missouri, on the first day of the August term of the 5th Judicial District to testify in this cause in behalf of the state. The records at Liberty disclose the following:

August 31, 1843, the case was called and Orin P. Rockwell by order of the court remanded back to the custody of the sheriff or jailor of Jackson county. Record Book G, No. 4, p. 228.

On November 24, a special term of Circuit Court was ordered to convene on December 11th for the purpose of trying this case. Ibid page 236.

The same page of the record shows that court convened as per order, the Honorable Austin A. King, presiding.

The prisoner plead not guilty in the manner and form charged, a jury was impaneled consisting of Samuel Runge, Thomas McChives, Johnson Williams, Thomas Gardner, Fielding Buchanan, Richard Neely, James Burnaugh, Richard Brizeford, J. A. Futglin J. E. Whitsell, J. I. Atkins and Benjamin Gragg. After careful investigation the jury returned a verdict of "guilty", and assessed the punishment at "Five minutes confinement in the County Jail." Then the august Judge, the Honorable Austin A. King, Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit, announced the dread sentence assessed by the jury, and so far as the records disclose the curtain fell. The presumption is that he served his sentence.

This is all there is of the often repeated story, reviewed by Mr. William M. Boggs in January number of Historical Review. When it is considered that all the machinery of the courts was in the hands of enemies of the church this whole affair about O. P. Rockwell attempting to murder ex-Governor Boggs and Joseph Smith being accessory before the fact, partakes of the nature of a huge joke.

HEMAN C. SMITH.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY PRESS OF MISSOURI.

THIRD AND FINAL PAPER.

The Southwestern Flag was established at Springfield in 1849 by W. P. Davis; John M. Richardson, later Secretary of State, was the editor. This was Springfield's fourth newspaper venture.

Thomas H. Benton once said of Springfield that its inhabitants were more generally posted on the affairs of government than the inhabitants of any other forty acres of land in the United States. This was due no doubt to the fact that Springfield had not been without a newspaper since 1838.

The people of that section of the State were admirers of Benton, and the Southwestern Flag was established, according to its prospectus, solely to sustain Benton "in his appeal to the people of the State from the resolutions of instructions passed by our Legislature and will advocate his claims for President in 1852." (1)

The "resolutions of instruction" were the Jackson resolutions, so-called because they were presented in the Missouri Senate by a committee of which Claiborne F. Jackson, afterwards Governor, was chairman. They expressed the opinion that Congress had no power to make laws on the subject of slavery, that the right to prohibit slavery in any territory belonged exclusively to the inhabitants of the territory and that if Congress passed any act in conflict with these principles "Missouri will cooperate with the slave-holding States for our mutual protection against the encroachments of northern fanatics."

The sixth resolution instructed Benton and Atchison, United States Senators from Missouri, to vote in accordance with these resolutions. Atchison so voted, but Benton refused and appealed to the people of the State to sustain him.

The Southwestern Flag under the able editorship of John M. Richardson rendered Benton and his party invaluable ser-

1. Jefferson City Inquirer, Oct. 20, 1849.

vice. Richardson was elected Secretary of State in 1852, and the Flag ceased publication.

The press and material were bought by John Davis, who commenced the publication of the *Lancet*, "a paper as sharp and cutting as the instrument for which it was named." The *Lancet* carried on the fight for Benton with a vigor not relished by his opponents. It suspended publication soon after Benton's death in 1858." (2)

In marked contrast to these Benton papers was the *Bloomington Gazette* established to help defeat Benton in the election of 1850.

Bloomington was the county seat of Macon County from 1837 to 1863, and at this time was a town of considerable importance. The feeling against Benton was so strong there that one of its stores was named the "Anti-Benton Store." The first issue of the *Gazette* appeared May 28, 1850. The publishers were James Madison Love and Col. Abner L. Gilstrap. They had considerable trouble in getting out the first number. The type was bought in St. Louis, and when it reached Bloomington it was found that all the lower case g's had been left out. The figure 9 was used after italics had been exhausted.

James M. Love was appointed under the school law of 1853 to organize Macon County into school districts, and sold his interest in the *Gazette* to Col. Gilstrap. Thomas B. Howe and Francis M. Daulton bought it a few months later and changed the name to *Journal*. The *Journal* suspended in 1854 and the press and type were used to start a paper at Shelbyville. (3)

The *Pike County Record*, published at Louisiana, was established in the spring of 1850 by a Mr. Raymond. A. J. Howe bought it in 1851 and sold it the following year to Edwin and Philander Draper. John G. Provines, of Columbia, became the publisher in 1854. When it suspended publication is not definitely known. (4)

2. *History of Springfield and North Springfield*, p. 86.

3. *History of Randolph and Macon Counties*, p. 843 ff.

4. *History of Pike County*, p. 486-7.

The Missouri Cumberland Presbyterian, a weekly newspaper, published at Lexington by Rev. J. B. Taylor, had a brief existence during 1850, as also the Lexington Constitution, published by Major T. S. Bryant. (5)

The first paper printed in Grundy County was established at Trenton in 1851, and named appropriately The Western Pioneer. B. H. Smith was the publisher. The editor was Elder David T. Wright, a minister of the Christian Church who preached in Grundy and adjoining counties for forty-six years. Elder Wright became the publisher of The Western Pioneer in 1854 and changed the name to Christian Pioneer. In the same year he moved to Lindley, a town no longer in existence, and took his paper with him, where he continued to publish it until 1864 when he moved to Chillicothe. The Christian Pioneer was published at Chillicothe until November 3, 1870, when it was merged into The Christian, published at Kansas City. (6)

The second paper published at Bloomington was The Republican, established in 1851. Its name is no indication of its politics for it was a Democratic, anti-Benton paper. Col. Abner L. Gilstrap was the editor and publisher. He sold it in the summer of 1854 to Rufus C. White, who named it the Central Register and filled its columns with articles relating to agriculture and internal improvements to the exclusion of all political matters. It became The Messenger in January, 1856, under the control of Thomas B. Howe and Rev. J. E. Sharp. Col. Gilstrap again became the proprietor in 1859, changed the name to Macon Legion, and made it a strong Democratic paper. It suspended publication with the outbreak of the Civil War, and was the last paper published at Bloomington. (7)

The pioneer paper of Ray County was the Richmond Herald, ancestor of the present Richmond Conservator. The founder of this newspaper was Col. James W. Black, a Virginian, who came to Richmond in 1851, and from that time

5. History of Lafayette County by W. H. Chiles, p. 9.

6. The Dawn of the Reformation, by T. P. Haley, p. 506-7.

7. Macon Times-Democrat, Mar. 14, 1907.

until his death was prominently identified with the political and military history of Ray County and of Missouri. The first issue of the Herald was on March 17, 1852. Col. Black sold it in September of the same year to J. B. Stoops and Frank Stulzman. They sold it to Robert Miller of Clay County in the spring of 1853. Thomas A. H. Smith was the editor. Some time later the name was changed to Richmond Mirror. J. W. H. Griffin and John Gwinne became the publishers in 1857. The Mirror secured the good will and circulation of the Richmond Bulletin in 1859. Shortly after this consolidation the name was changed to Northwest Conservator. Edward L. King, son of Gov. Austin A. King, was the editor. J. W. H. Griffin retired from the firm, and the paper came under the control of R. M. Hubbell, who published it until 1861. It suspended publication from September 13, 1861, to July 10, 1862. In 1853 the name was changed to Conservator. It suspended again from July, 1864, to May 13, 1865, when Christopher T. Garner took charge of it and changed the name back to Northwest Conservator. O. D. Hawkins and James O'Gorman became the proprietors in September, 1865. They dropped the word Northwest from the title. Col. Jacob T. Child, soldier, statesman, diplomat and author, delegate to every Democratic State convention since his identification with that party, bought the Conservator in October, 1866, and published it until 1886, when George W. Trigg became the editor and publisher, and continued as such until his death on November 14, 1901. His son, George A. Trigg, continued its publication. It is now published by Trigg and Burgess.

The Conservator under its various names was Whig in politics until the dissolution of that party when it became Democratic, and has since been published as a Democratic journal. (8)

The St. Charles Demokrat was the second permanently successful German county paper established in Missouri. It was started in 1852 by Jacob Kibler and O. C. Orear. Judge

8. History of Ray County, p. 366 ff. Files of The Conservator 1856-66.

Arnold Krekel, afterwards U. S. Circuit Judge of the Western District of Missouri, was the editor. There was great rejoicing among the Germans upon its appearance. In politics it supported the Buchanan wing of the Democratic party. It was bought in 1854 by Gustave Bruer and Julius Hiemer. The latter sold his interest in 1864 to the present editor and publisher, J. H. Bode. It now joined the liberal movement in politics and supported Horace Greeley for President. Mr. Bode became the sole proprietor in 1868. From 1870 to 1880 his brother, W. A. Bode, was associated with him in its publication. (9)

The Herald was started at Trenton in 1852 by Eugene C. Jones. He sold it in 1853 to S. P. Mountain, a man of strong southern sympathies, which he did not hesitate to express upon all occasions. He was forced by the Federal authorities to suspend the publication of his paper in 1860. The press and type were bought by Elder D. T. Wright for the Christian Pioneer. (10)

The first number of The Missouri Sentinel was issued at Columbia, February 25, 1852, by Col. E. Curtis Davis and James A. Millan. The publishers sent forth the following rare specimen of a newspaper prospectus: "Human melioration, the expansion of mind and the physical development of our country are the ultimatum of our hopes and desires. "No pent up Utica shall contract our powers; the whole field of letters shall be ours. In politics the Sentinel will be essentially and thoroughly Whig. The 'Union now and forever, one and inseperable', is our motto." (11) The Sentinel was sold December 15, 1853, to Dr. A. Peabody who changed its name to Dollar Missouri Journal and its politics to "decidedly Democratic." Later William A. Houck of Arkansas became the editor and publisher and changed the name to Union Democrat. Houck retired from the editorship in June, 1857, and Bolivar S. Head, in connection with his duties as profes-

9. History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties, p. 223.

10. History of Grundy County, p. 158.

11. Columbia Statesman, Dec. 19, 1851

sor of mathematics and librarian in the State University, assumed those of editor of the Democrat. He was succeeded by R. R. Leonard who gave the paper the motto: "United we stand, divided we fall." He sold it to Crowder and Randall. They published it as The State Argus until October 28, 1858, when it suspended on account of financial difficulties. It was revived on April 7, 1859, by A. E. Randall. He was followed by John C. Turk; who published it until 1860. (12)

The Reporter, a Democratic, anti-Benton paper, was started at Lexington in 1852 by a Mr. McCord. He stopped its publication in less than a year for the excellent reason that the income of the office never equaled the expense. (13)

During the same time the Advocate and Jeffersonian was published at Jackson by Robert Brown. It was a Democratic paper, "courteous and dignified, yet firm and decided." (14) Mr. Brown moved to Cape Girardeau in 1854 and published his paper there for a short time.

The Jefferson Examiner was established at Jefferson City, September 14, 1852, by John G. Treadway. The name was selected, according to the publisher, "with a view to the principles which shall be our guide in conducting it." Its motto was: "United we stand, divided we fall." Ament and Simpson were the next proprietors. They sold The Examiner to Dr. William A. Curry in 1862. Dr. Curry changed the name to Missouri State Times, and published it until 1865. In that year Major Emory S. Foster became the publisher. It is not known how long Major Foster continued its publication. (15)

In the meantime the discussion upon the subject of slavery had been growing more bitter throughout Missouri. The Jackson resolutions had not been forgotten. In every political campaign they were attacked by the Whigs and anti-slavery Democrats, and defended by the pro-slavery Democrats and by the independents who held that slavery was a question for each State and Territory to settle for itself. The discussion

12. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1852-60.

13. Columbia Statesman, 1852-53.

14. Jefferson City Examiner, October 19, 1852.

15. History of Cole, Moniteau Morgan, etc., Counties, p. 271.

was made more intense by the trouble which came up over the admission of the Territory of Kansas to the Union as a State. Missourians generally felt that Kansas should be a slave-soil State. As usual the press of the State took an active part in the contest. This was especially true of the papers published in the western border counties.

Of these papers the *Western Luminary*, established at Parkville in the summer of 1853, attracted the greatest amount of attention. It was a radical free-soil paper, edited and published by George S. Park. W. J. Patterson became associated with Mr. Park in its publication in 1855. Their editorials became so outspoken in favor of free-soil and in aiding eastern Abolition societies to colonize Kansas that they attracted the attention of the Platte County Self Defense Association. This was an association composed of citizens of that section of the State who favored slave-soil. About two hundred members of this association met at Parkville on April 14, 1855, and proceeded to the *Luminary* office. The editors heard them coming and hid a large amount of type in the garret. This type was afterwards taken to Kansas and used in publishing a free-soil paper. The mob secured the press and remaining type. A procession was formed, a banner carried aloft, and with songs and shouts the procession started for the Missouri river—the grave of more than one Missouri press whose owner gave too free expression to views not held by a majority of his readers. Sentence of banishment was pronounced upon the editors, and a resolution passed “if they go to Kansas to reside we will follow and hang them wherever we can take them.”

George S. Park in a letter to the public said: “Our press has been thrown into the Missouri river. I may be buried there too—an humble individual is in the power of hundreds of armed men—but his death will not destroy the freedom of the American press! Independence of thought and action is inherent in the bosom of every freeman, and it will gush up like a perpetual fountain forever.”

Park went to Illinois and invested what remained of his property in land. He prospered, and, returning to Parkville at the close of the war, founded Park College. He was buried at the place where the sentence of banishment had been pronounced upon him, and a magnificent monument to his memory overlooks the spot where the Missouri received his press and type. (16)

Another paper founded in 1853 was compelled to suspend publication on account of its opposition to slavery and secession. This paper was *The Randolph Citizen*, published at Huntsville by Francis M. Taylor. It was the pioneer paper of Randolph County and was first known as the *Recorder*, edited and published by Dr. J. H. Herndon. He sold it in 1854 to John R. Hull. E. G. St. Clair succeeded Mr. Hull as editor and changed the name of the paper to *Independent Missourian*. In his salutatory Mr. St. Clair said: "Independent is the name we have chosen for our journal, and independent we intend it shall be in all things, but neutral in nothing. No party in politics or sect in religion will receive our support, except so far as in our own judgment its religious or political tenets tend to the great objects we have in view, viz: The welfare of our common country. Instead of long leaders on the old, stale political dogmas of Whig and Democratic orthodoxy, our columns will be filled with all the earliest, foreign, domestic and local items."

Mr. St. Clair published the *Missouri Independent* until May, 1855, when he sold it to Francis M. Taylor. The name was changed to *Randolph Citizen*. Mr. Taylor's sympathies were with the Free-soil party, and when the question of secession came up, he denounced secession and slavery in a series of strong editorials. The majority of the citizens of Randolph County, sympathizing with the South, compelled him to suspend the publication of *The Randolph Citizen*. He resumed its publication on January 8, 1864. J. B. Thompson was associated with him as editor and publisher. They announced that they would publish a conservative law and order

16. *Annals of Platte County* by W. M. Paxton, p. 171 ff.

paper. The Citizen was afterwards conducted at different times by R. W. Thompson, Alexander Phipps, W. A. Thompson, James B. Thompson and W. C. Davis. It suspended publication in 1875. (17)

The other papers established in 1853 had a comparatively peaceful existence.

The Missouri Sun, the first paper of Daviess County, was started in the fall of 1853 by T. H. Starnes and T. H. McKeen. It was neutral in politics. Col. Thomas H. Frame, "genial Tom Frame," became the proprietor in 1854 and changed the name to Gallatin Sun. Under Col. Frame's editorship it ceased to be a neutral paper, and advocated the principles of the American or Know Nothing party. It suspended publication in 1858. The material was purchased by Edward Darlington and the Western Register started. It was the organ of the Democracy of Daviess County. James H. Graham bought it in 1862 and changed the name to People's Press. It was conservative in politics and took more pride in being a local paper than the representative of its party. It suspended publication in 1864. (18)

The Sentinel was started at Warrensburg in 1853 by J. B. Stoop and C. C. Chinn. John B. Wolfe and N. B. Holden became the publishers in 1860. George R. Lingle, for many years editor of the Clinton Tribune, bought a part interest in the Sentinel in 1861. The war caused the publishers to close the office in 1862. (19)

The first newspaper published in Shelby County was called the Shelbyville Spectator and was established at Shelbyville in the spring of 1853. F. M. Daulton was the editor and publisher. In politics the Spectator was Whig. Mr. Daulton formed a partnership with James Wolff in 1854. Soon after this partnership was formed the office was destroyed by fire, nothing being saved except a few cases of type. The citizens of Shelbyville contributed the money to buy another printing outfit, and the publication of the paper

17. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, p. 345-47.

18. History of Daviess County, p. 482-83.

19. History of Johnson County, p. 496.

was resumed. In a short time Daulton sold his interest to James Carty, a school teacher. Carty and Wolff both died within a short time of each other, and the office by some means came into the possession of N. C. Speery a type of the wandering and often poverty-stricken editor and printer of the times. He began the publication of a paper which he called *The Star of the Prairie*. But the spirit of unrest again seized Speery and abandoning the office and paper he moved on. (20)

The Democratic Platform was published at Liberty from October, 1853, through 1854. It was not particularly effective and was soon forgotten. (21)

The American Union was established at Louisiana on July 22, 1854, by Buchanan and Sons. They published it until June, 1858, when it became the property of T. J. Fluman, who changed the name to *Louisiana Times*. A. J. Reid and John T. Clements became the proprietors on May 12, 1859. They named it *Louisiana Journal*, and through its columns supported the American or Know Nothing party. During the Civil War it was published as a Union paper.

Reid sold his interest in the paper to James L. Hessner in January, 1865, but bought it back in October, 1866, and commenced a bitter fight against the disenfranchisement of ex-Confederates and the test oath which he termed "Radical intolerance and tyranny." Under Mr. Reid's control the *Journal* was a power in local affairs, and its influence extended to every section of the State. Even his enemies admit he was largely instrumental in restoring Missouri to Democracy.

Reid died in 1872 and Lewis Lamkin took charge of *The Journal*, buying a half interest in it. Later James F. Downing of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, bought Mrs. Reid's interest. Mr. Lamkin sold his interest in the paper in 1876 to Ernest L. Reid, son of A. J. Reid. Subsequent editors and publishers were W. O. Gray, D. A. Ball, A. D. Hoss, A. O. Parsons and James Sinclair.

20. *History of Monroe and Mercer Counties*, p. 810-11.

21. *Liberty Tribune*, Jan. 29, 1909.

The good will of the Journal was sold in 1905 to I. N. Bryson, editor and publisher of the Louisiana Press. Mr. Bryson added the name Journal to his paper to perpetuate the old Journal when the plant and office material were moved from Louisiana. (22)

The Neosho Chief was started at Neosho in 1854 by J. Webb Graves. He sold it in 1858 to P. R. Smith and J. D. Templeton, who named it The Neosho Herald. Shortly afterwards A. M. Sevier became the owner and continued its publication until June, 1861, when the press and type were taken by the Confederates to Fayetteville, Arkansas, and destroyed.

Mr. Sevier entered the Federal army and served with distinction during the war. Returning to Neosho he again took up his profession and established the Neosho Times in the fall of 1868. He published the Times until September 1, 1884, when it became the property of E. D. Bedwell, who sold a part interest to Samuel Crockett. James A. Stockton and the founder of the paper became the publishers on May 13, 1886, and published it through 1890. The present editor and proprietor, H. S. Sturgis, bought a part interest in the office in 1891 and in 1903 became the sole proprietor. (23)

The Cape Girardeau Democrat, a Benton paper, was started in 1854 by Dr. P. H. Brown. Col. Robert Brown was the editor. They sold the Democrat in the fall of 1854 to Peter L. Foy, who named it The Expositor. Foy was one of the best known journalists of his time. He was devoted to Benton and was his faithful friend in the celebrated gubernatorial canvass of 1856. When this campaign closed Foy stopped the publication of The Expositor and moved to St. Louis to accept a position as editor of The Missouri Democrat. The principal theme of his editorials was negro emancipation. This is said to be the first time this policy was publicly advocated through the columns of a newspaper in Missouri. During

22. History of Pike County, p. 487-93. Files of Louisiana Press-Journal 1899-1910.

23. History of Newton, Lawrence, Darry and McDonald Counties, p. 270-71.

the later years of his life Foy was an editorial writer of the Post-Dispatch. He died in St. Louis in 1901.

A tireless reader, a profound thinker, and a vigorous, aggressive writer, Peter Foy made for himself a unique place among Missouri journalists. (24)

The first newspaper in Lincoln County was the Lincoln Gazette. It was established at Troy in July, 1854, by H. B. Ellis and N. Edrington. Judge E. N. Bonfils was the editor. A. V. McKee and H. W. Perkins became the proprietors in January, 1855. The following March Perkins sold his interest to Henry A. Bragg. The name was changed to State Rights Gazette. Edmund J. Ellis became the proprietor on April 16, 1857, and conducted it until 1861, when the Federal authorities forced him to stop its publication because of his open advocacy of the doctrines of secession. (25)

The Cass County Gazette was the first newspaper of that county. It was started at Harrisonville in 1854 by Nathan Millington. It belonged to the American party. R. O. Bog-gess bought it in 1856, changed the name to Western Democrat and its politics to Democratic. He sold it in October, 1857, to Thomas Fogle, who published it until August, 1863, when the entire establishment was destroyed by the Federal soldiers who were enforcing the Order No. 11. (25)

The Furnace, a Benton paper, was started at Fredericktown in the later part of 1854 by James Lindsey. Political friends urged Lindsey to "prepare a good blast and roast the Nullifiers."

The Furnace was moved to Ironton in 1858 and published there by its founder until the beginning of the Civil War. (26)

The Enterprise, a strong pro-slavery paper, was commenced at Richfield, Clay County, in 1854 by George W. Withers. It was followed in 1855 by the Border Ruffian, a paper said to be in keeping with its name. This paper was published until 1856 when the Richfield Monitor appeared, published by Gano and Vetrees. The Monitor was also a pro-

24. Missouri Historical Society Publications, No. 12.

25. History of Cass and Bates Counties, p 193.

26. History of Southeast Missouri, p 456.

slavery, secession paper, but less radical than the former Richfield papers. Part of its columns were devoted to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and science. It was followed in 1861 by the Clay County Flag, a radical secession sheet. The Flag was compelled to suspend publication a few months after its first number was issued. (27)

The Gallatin Spectator, a Democratic paper, was published at Gallatin by G. W. Gardiner and L. R. Stephens from January, 1854, through 1858. (28)

The Agrarian was published at Independence during 1854-55 by J. W. H. Patton. It was edited by Col. William Gilpin, one of the ablest writers in the West, and the energetic promoter of the great Central Highway to the Pacific. (29)

The year 1855 marks the establishment of an especially large number of newspapers in Missouri. The border troubles between Missouri and Kansas were resulting in outrage, bloodshed and murder. Jayhawkers and guerrillas were laying waste the border counties. The shadow of the great Civil War seemed to have been cast upon the State. A demand arose for more newspapers to chronicle the passing events and defend the principles of slave-soil or free-soil. Newspapers sprang up all over the State to meet this demand. They were generally short-lived and of an intensely political character.

The Reveille was started at Alexandria by Col. S. R. Raymond. Alexandria was the county seat of Macon County from 1850 to 1855. The Reveille was a free-soil paper. It suspended publication in April, 1859.

The Herald was established at Buffalo in 1855 by Donald Plummer and published there two years. It was then moved to Marshfield and published as The Sentinel. Emsley D. Plummer and B. H. Stone bought it in 1859. The Confederates destroyed the office after the battle of Wilson's Creek. Plum-

27. Files of Richmond Mirror, 1854-61.

28. Columbia Statesman, 1854-58.

29. Jefferson City Inquirer, 1854-55.

mer entered the Union army, and died in Andersonville prison. Stone lived until 1888. (30)

The American Standard was started at Greenfield in 1855 by Archibald F. Ingram, assisted by Lewis Lamkin. The Standard started as a Democratic, anti-Benton paper, but in 1856 began to support the American or Know Nothing party. Dr. S. B. Bowles, W. K. Latain and J. T. Coffee bought it in June, 1857 and changed the name to Southwest. The new publishers made it independent in politics and stopped its publication in 1859. (31)

Two papers were started at Hannibal in 1855, the National Standard and True American. The former was published by W. G. De Garis and took for its motto: "None but Americans should rule America." It had a very brief existence. The second had as brief a history, being published by Brown and Dalton for a year. Its name indicates its politics. Lewis F. Walden bought the press and type in 1856 and went to Kirksville to start a paper. (32)

The American Citizen was started at Lexington in 1855 by William Musgrove. It died with its founder in 1857. During the two years of its existence it defended with much ability and spirit the principles of the American party. (33)

The Journal was started at Memphis on August 5, 1855, by A. J. Lawrence. He sold it in 1856 to Charles Metz, who published it a few months. Edwin R. Martin and Samuel Allen became the next proprietors and published it until the summer of 1859, when they moved the press and material to Bethany. (34)

The present Mexico Ledger was founded July 14, 1855, by John B. Williams and M. Y. Duncan. They sold it in 1857 to L. N. Hunter. Dr. William D. H. Hunter was the editor. The Ledger had been a neutral paper, but under Dr. Hunter's editorship it vigorously supported the Democratic party. The

30. History of LaCade, Camden, Dallas, etc., p. 270.

31. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1855-1859.

32. History of Marion County, p. 988.

33. History of Lafayette County, by W. H. Chiles, p. 9.

34. History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scott Counties, p. 509.

entire plant was destroyed by fire in January, 1862, but the paper was revived again in a short time. Col. Amos Ladd, at that time sheriff of Audrain County, was the editor.

A. O. O. Gardner, publisher of the Mexico Beacon, bought the Ledger in January, 1865, consolidated the two papers, and retained the name of The Ledger. Elder John T. Brooks and Col. Amos Ladd bought The Ledger in 1866. In 1867 Elder Brooks became the sole proprietor. He retained an interest in the paper until his death in May, 1876. J. Linn Ladd bought a part interest in the Ledger in April, 1866, and upon the death of Elder Brooks a month later assumed full control. He sold it in September of the same year to its present editor and proprietor, R. M. White. (35)

The Ralls County Beacon was established at New London in 1855 by Thomas R. Dodge, who published it until the beginning of the Civil War. It was a strong Union paper. Mr. Dodge returned to New London at the close of the war and established the Ralls County Record. At the time of his death, on September 6, 1891, he was editor of the Vandalia Graphic. (36)

After the destruction of the Parkville Luminary in 1855, Thomas H. Starnes and F. M. McDonald started the Southern Democrat. Its name proclaimed its politics. McDonald became the sole proprietor in 1857 and changed the name to Courier. It was published until 1862. (37)

The Springfield Mirror was established May 5, 1855. Its editor and publisher was James W. Boren, of whom it is said he did not know the meaning of the word fear. The Mirror was the organ of the American party in that part of the State, but later joined the Democratic party. It was published until 1862. (38)

The Frontier News was published at Westport during 1855. A. W. King bought it and changed the name to Border Times. It was a Democratic paper and advocated secession.

35. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1855-76.

36. Proceedings of the Missouri Press Association, 1891, p. 134.

37. Annals of Platte County by W. M. Paxton, p. 225 ff.

38. History of Greene County, p. 737.

It became the Star of Empire in 1857, published by Henry Clay Pate. Col. Sam Pike became the publisher in July, 1858, and changed the name to The Border Star. Col. Pike declared in one of the issues in August, 1859, that his paper had "the largest subscription list of any county paper in Missouri, and consequently has the largest advertising patronage." The Border Star suspended during the war, but was revived in 1867 by H. M. McCarty and published for a short time. (39)

The Journal was published at Charleston by W. H. Booth from 1855 to September, 1861.

The Delta, a free-soil paper, was started at Alexandria in 1856 by Chambers Obers. He sold it in 1857 to Col. S. R. Raymond, who made it a tri-weekly paper. H. G. Dull became the owner in July, 1858. He sold it in 1859 to J. J. Reabun, who published it until 1863 when the Federal authorities compelled him to stop its publication. (40)

The Boonville Advertiser dates back to 1856. It was known then as The Patriot. The founder of this pioneer paper was W. W. Gill. The Patriot, according to the prospectus, "will advocate and defend unhesitatingly, boldly and fearlessly the principles" of the American party. The prospectus is an ambitious effort in the style of an editorial salutatory or a Fourth of July oration. The editor expressed the belief that with the American party in power "our country will be restored to its wonted purity and harmony," and "the North, South, East and West a tune to peace and harmony will together sing the song of American liberty." The editor's ideas of territorial expansion are rather startling when he indicated what would be the geographical area of the United States "when the eye surveys our fair domain reaching from pole to pole and from ocean to ocean." This caused the editor of the Boonville Observer to remark: "We are apprehensive that our Democratic contemporaries will charge Mr. Gill with occupying a fillibuster platform." (41)

39. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1855-1867.

40. History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scott Counties, p. 360.

41. Boonville Observer, Aug. 16, 1856.

F. M. Caldwell and Louis H. Stahl bought *The Patriot* in 1857. Mr. Gill remained in charge of the editorial department. Its politics was now changed to Democratic. Caldwell and Stahl published the *Patriot* until 1861 when the press and type were seized by the Federal soldiers and taken to Jefferson City. Mr. Stahl followed the soldiers and succeeded in getting possession of the press. He and Mr. Caldwell commenced the publication of the paper again under the name *Central Missouri Advertiser*, issuing the first number on June 15, 1862. Later the name was changed to *Boonville Advertiser*. H. A. Hutchison became a member of the firm in December, 1873, and assumed the duties of editor. May 1st, 1874, Mr. Hutchison sold his interest in the paper to George W. Frame, an experienced newspaper man. He was succeeded in February, 1875, by George W. Ferrel, at one time poet of the Missouri Press Association. The *Advertiser* was bought by a stock company in August, 1877, Joseph L. Stephens owned a controlling interest. He was assisted in the management of the paper by his son, Lon V. Stephens, afterwards Governor of Missouri. Samuel W. Ravenel became the manager of the paper in April, 1878.

The *Advertiser* was sold in October, 1884, to Francis M. Caldwell, Louis H. and Philip W. Stahl. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, became the editor in 1884, and in January, 1886, bought the interest of F. M. Caldwell. Mr. Williams sold his interest in the paper in June, 1884. George W. Ferrel again became the editor, and continued in that position until 1901. Louis H. Stahl died on November 18, 1904. He had spent sixty years of his life in the printing business, commencing as an apprentice on the *Boonville Observer* in 1843. Philip Stahl sold *The Advertiser* on May 1, 1905, to C. J. Walden, its present editor and publisher. (42)

The first newspaper of Polk County was the *Courier*. The first number was issued at Bolivar in June, 1856, by L. B.

42. Files of the *Boonville Observer*, 1854-56. *Boonville Advertiser* 1873-date.

Ritchey and A. B. Cory. They sold it in 1860 to Col. J. F. Snyder, Division Inspector of the Sixth Military District of Missouri. (43) Col. Snyder sold the Courier in a few months to A. B. Cory, one of its founders. He sold it in December, 1860, to M. J. Hughes, who published it until 1861. Bolivar was without a newspaper during the war. (44)

Adair County's first newspaper was founded in 1856. It was The Enterprise, a campaign sheet, published in the interest of the Buchanan wing of the Democratic party. Prior to this a printer, Benjamin Davis, had set up a "print shop" at Kirksville. His first job was 100 posters advertising the public sale of lots in that town, for which he was allowed \$5.00. He did not venture beyond posters and handbills.

L. F. Walden was the editor and publisher of the Enterprise. S. M. Myers became the editor in 1858. Stone and Son were the next publishers but soon sold it to Charles Jones, who in turn sold it to Maj. E. M. C. Moorelock. At the same time Maj. Moorelock bought The Democrat, which had been established by Judge John D. Foster in 1858. The two papers were consolidated, the name Democrat being retained. Maj. Moorelock published The Democrat for a number of years. (45)

The Lancaster Herald was the first paper of Schuyler County. It was established in 1856 by Huon Jackson of La Grange, Missouri. He published it about a year, then sold the establishment to Wilber Wells. Morris and Elder became the publishers in 1859 and changed the name to Lancaster Democrat. It suspended publication at the beginning of the Civil War. (46)

The Missouri Expositor, characterized by some of its contemporaries as a "rampant Democratic sheet," was started at Lexington in 1856 by S. M. Yost and Lewis W. Stofer.

43. Col. Snyder is living in Virginia, Ill., and has been President of the Illinois Historical Society.

44. History of Hickory, Polk, Cedar, Dade and Barton Counties, p. 323.

45. History of Adair County, p. 410. Files of Columbia Statesman.

46. History of Adair, Sullivan, Putnam and Schuyler Counties, p. 724.

Yost, a writer of marked ability, was from Virginia, where he had been editing the Staunton Indicator. He moved to Santa Fe in 1858 and became the editor of the Santa Fe Gazette. Stofor was killed in June of the same year by a nambler on a Missouri river steamboat. The Expositor became the property of William Anderson, who continued its publication until 1861, when the greater part of the office was carried into Kansas by the First Kansas Volunteers. (47)

Until 1856 no newspaper had been published in Saline County. During the political campaign of that year the contest in that county between the American or Know Nothing party and the Democratic party was exceedingly spirited. Each party felt the need of a newspaper to voice its sentiments. A few leading Americans, among whom was Hon. William H. Letcher and Col. John T. Price, readily subscribed the money necessary to fit up a printing office, and The Saline County Herald was started at Marshall. It was placed under the editorial and business control of Oscar D. Hawkins, an experienced newspaper man. R. S. Sandidge and Capt. James Allen did most of the work. Col. George W. Allen became the editor and proprietor in 1857.

The campaign of 1856 did not end the contest between the Americans and Democrats for the control of Saline County. During the campaign of 1858 the Herald failed to give satisfaction as a party organ, and the Americans withdrew their support and founded the Saline County Standard. Col. Allen and his son Capt. James Allen moved The Herald to Arrow Rock and published it there until the spring of 1861 when it was consolidated with the Marshall Democrat and its publishers entered the Southern army. (48)

The Marshall Democrat was started soon after the Herald made its appearance. It was the organ of the Democratic party. The press and materials were purchased by Claiborne F. Jackson, afterwards Governor of Missouri, Judge R. E. McDaniels, John W. Bryant and other leading Democrats.

47. History of Lafayette County by W. H. Chiles, p. 9. Files of Columbia Statesman.

48. History of Saline County, p. 389-90.

The Democrat was edited by John S. Davis, a man of culture and a practical printer. It was published in the interest of its party until 1861, when the whole office force entered the army, Confederate or Federal. (49)

The Audrain County Signal was started at Mexico in August, 1856, by William A. Thompson. Its policy was "independent in all things, neutral in nothing." Joseph C. Armistead bought it in September, 1857, and made it a Democratic paper. It suspended publication in the fall of 1858. (50)

The first paper of Lawrence County, The Lawrence County Register, was founded by Lewis Lamkin in September, 1856. The people of Mt. Vernon thought they needed a newspaper and asked Mr. Lamkin to start one. At that time he was working on the Greenfield Standard. He bought his material for The Register in St. Louis, shipped it by steamboat to Jefferson City and from there hauled it on a wagon to Mt. Vernon, a distance of nearly 150 miles. The Register was soon started, independent in politics but leaning towards Democracy. The paper did not pay. Mr. Lamkin moved it to Cassville in July, 1857, and sold it to Judge Joseph Cravens, for many years judge of the Neosho Circuit. Judge Cravens stopped its publication in June, 1858.

Mr. Lamkin returned to Mt. Vernon and started another paper, The Missouri Reporter. This paper prospered. Joseph Estes bought it in 1858 and published it regularly until the beginning of the Civil War. (51)

The Southern Sentinel was established at Palmyra in 1856 by some members of the American party. B. H. Jones was the editor. He boldly proclaimed the politics of his paper by printing in large letters at the head of its columns: "An American paper." R. E. Anderson became the proprietor in 1858 and in September of that year sold it to Jacob Sosey, who consolidated it with his paper, The Missouri Whig. (52)

49. History of Saline County, p. 389-90.

50. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1856-58.

51. History of Newton, Lawrence, Barry and McDonald Counties, p. 503.

52. History of Marion County, p. 331 ff.

The Washington County Miner was started at Potosi in 1856 by Napoleon P. Buck and published until 1861. It had no particular object political or otherwise.

The Western Missourian was commenced at Warrensburg in 1856 by N. L. Perry. It belonged to the radical element of the Democratic party. Marsh Foster became the editor and publisher in 1857. He continued its publication until the spring of 1861, when he was killed in a riot in the court house between Union and Southern sympathizers. The Western Missourian ceased publication soon afterwards. (53)

The West Point Banner, the second paper of Bates County, was started in September, 1856, by T. H. Starnes. At that time West Point was one of the important towns of western Missouri. It was situated just on the Missouri side of the line and was a trading and outfitting station for freighters and Santa Fe traders. West Point fell an early victim to the Kansas raiders, and the town was almost wiped out of existence in the fall of 1861. The office of the Banner was looted and type and machinery scattered and destroyed. The editor had incurred the enmity of the Kansas men by editorials similar to the following published in the issue for May 15, 1861: "We paid a visit to Butler, our neighboring town, last week. Our good friends of Butler are up to the true spirit of Missourians, for we see that the flag of the Confederate States waves proudly from a pole one hundred feet in height, in the public square in front of the court house. Long may it wave." The editor, Mr. Starnes, entered the Southern army and died during the war. (54)

The Albany Courier was established in 1857 by J. H. Brakey. He sold it in 1858 to George C. Deming and J. C. DeHaven. A year later it became the property of a Mr. Fuller who published it a few months, and then took the press and office materials into Iowa.

The Pioneer, the appropriate name of the first paper in Jasper county, was founded at Carthage in 1857 by James

53. History of Johnson County, p. 436.

54. History of Bates and Cass Counties, p. 1020-21.

Kelly. C. C. Dawson, the next publisher, named it The Star of the West, but soon shortened the title to Southwestern Star. The Kansas troubles were at their height at this time, and The Star of the West was started to serve the slavery interests.

The Confederates took the press in 1861, and carried it into McDonald county where it was used in printing "shin plasters." It was afterwards captured by the Federals and used as an army press. (55)

The Charleston Courier was established in 1857 by George Whitcomb. It was independent in politics, and one of the very few papers published in Southeast Missouri during the war. Upon the death of Mr. Whitcomb in 1872, the Courier was bought by Frank M. Dyer. He sold it in September, 1877, to C. W. Dunifer. It was consolidated in 1877 with the Gazette, which had been established in 1875 by George M. Moore. The consolidated papers were published by Moore and Dunifer under the name Courier-Gazette. Dunifer soon withdrew from the firm and Moore sold the paper to a stock company. Later it came into the possession of Andrew Hill, a school teacher. He moved it to Malden and the paper ceased to exist as the Courier-Gazette (56)

The Eagle was started at Edina in 1857 by Albert Demaree. It was the pioneer paper of Knox county. Demaree sold it at the end of the year to Robert R. Vanlandingham who changed the name to Edina Democrat. Vanlandingham was a shoemaker, county surveyor of Knox county at one time, and at all times a politician. He published the Democrat through 1858 and then stopped its publication. (57)

Two papers were started in Hannibal in 1857. The News, a Democratic paper, was published by R. A. Cohen, A. H. Lacy and J. D. Meredith. It suspended in 1858 and was soon forgotten.

The National Democrat, a strong secession paper, made its influence felt in that section of the state. The first number

55. History of Jasper County, p. 289.

56. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 468.

57. History of Lewis, Clark, Scott and Knox Counties, p. 744.

was issued January 8, 1857. A. G. Clark was the editor. It was bought in 1860 by Ament, Appler and Regan. They shortened the name to Democrat. By 1861 their subscription list had grown large enough to justify them in issuing a daily which they named The Evening News. J. M. Appler was the editor. A confederate flag was raised over the office bearing a rattle snake and the legend, "Don't tread on me." As a result the federal soldiers suppressed the paper and imprisoned the editor. ((58)

The Universe, published at Lamar, was the first paper of Barton county. It was printed on what is known as an army press by Grier and Farmer and later by W. C. Grier. They gave it the motto: "No pent up Utica contracts our powers, the boundless Universe is ours." Their Universe was eight by ten inches in size, of no pronounced politics and suspended at the beginning of the Civil War. (59)

The Farmer was started at Milan in October, 1857. Thomas E. Brawner was the publisher. It came out strongly for secession in 1861 and was forced to suspend publication. (60)

The first issue of the Montgomery City Journal was on November 1, 1857. It was neutral in politics and was established solely to advertise the town. James M. Robinson was the editor and publisher. He sold it to Adam Harper in 1858, and in the fall of 1859 it became the property of W. C. and W. L. Lovelace. They moved it to Danville and changed the name to Danville Chronicle. H. D. Macfarlane became the publisher in 1861 and named it The Danville Herald. Dan M. Draper was the editor. It suspended publication with the beginning of the Civil War. (61)

The first paper of Holt county was the Holt County News. It was established at Oregon July 1, 1857, by J. H. C. Cundiff. He published it until April 8, 1859, when it was bought by Cyrus Cook and A. Watrous. The former became sole pro-

58. History of Marion County, p. 928 ff.

59. History of Hickory, Polk, Cedar, Dade and Barton Counties, p. 530.

60. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1857-61.

61. History of Montgomery, Warren and St. Charles Counties, p. 769.

prietor July 1, 1859. Watrous and Bowman became the proprietors on May 11, 1860, Watrous assuming entire control on November 2, 1860. A. R. Conklin became associated with him in its publication on November 24. J. W. Briggs and J. Robinson became the proprietors on February 2, 1861. Their bold advocacy of the rights of secession brought the News to the notice of the federal authorities, and on July 1, 1861, Col. E. Peabody, of the 13th Regiment seized the office and carried away the press and type. He was later induced to return the material. The press and type were sold and used to start a Republican paper in Kansas. (62)

The Atlas was established at Platte City April 4, 1857, by Ethan Allen. It was a Democratic paper but in contrast to the political papers of that day, devoted much of its space to literary articles especially favoring poetry. A. C. Remington and H. Clay Cockrill became the proprietors of The Atlas in 1859. It suspended publication with the beginning of the Civil War, but was revived in September, 1863. Henry Hutchison was the editor. It was Democratic but very discreet. It finally suspended publication in January, 1864. The press and type were bought by A. F. Cox, publisher of the Weston Sentinel. (63)

The pioneer paper of Atchison county was the Banner, the publication of which was commenced at Rock Port in July, 1857. L. C. Kulp was the publisher and J. R. Van Natta, the editor. It suspended publication in 1859. (64)

The Pettis County Independent was started at Georgetown in November, 1857, by R. H. Montgomery. It was edited by Gen. Bacon Montgomery. J. S. McEwen bought it in February, 1859 and changed the name to Democratic Press. It suspended publication in 1861.

The American Eagle was the ambitious name of an anti-Benton paper published at Savannah in 1857 by William D. Gentry. The Eagle was impeded in its fight from the first and lived but a few months.

62. Sketch by D. P. Dobyn.

63. Annals of Platte County by W. M. Paxton, p. 225 ff.

64. History of Holt and Atchison Counties, p. 998.

The Missouri Tribune was established at Springfield on November 18, 1857, by John M. Richardson, secretary of state, and an experienced newspaper man. The Missouri Tribune was devoted to "Union Democracy" and took as its motto: "The people of Missouri love the Union and will maintain it at all hazards." Richardson stopped the publication of the Tribune on November 20, 1858. (65)

The Warrenton Banner dates back to 1857. It was known then as The Nonpareil. The publishers were Robert E. Pleasants, Deputy Provost-Marshal of Warren county, and Charles Corwin. Col. John E. Hutton, later congressman from Missouri, was the editor. Charles E. Peers bought The Nonpareil in 1865 and commenced the publication of the Warren County Banner. It became The Warrenton Banner in 1869 when Charles W. Rapp became the publisher. Rummons and Morsey bought the paper in 1872. They sold it to George W. Morgan and R. B. Speed. Thomas M. Morsey was the next publisher. He was succeeded by Sam B. Cook, later secretary of state. Mr. Cook edited The Banner until 1885 when Frederick L. Blome became the publisher. In 1889 it was consolidated with The Economist and published as the Economist-Banner until 1891 when the name Banner was resumed.

The Banner has since been published by Thomas M. Morsey, Morsey and Johnson, and Johnson and Ahmann. It is now published by The Banner Publishing company with Edward H. Winter as editor. (66)

A paper was started at Weston in 1857 by W. F. Wisely under the poetic name of The Forest Rose. It was a literary paper devoted to the dissemination of polite literature, wit, humor and poetic gems." Platte county proved barren soil and the Forest Rose had a hard struggle to live. In January, 1858, the editor announced that he had associated with himself, C. C. Huffaker, "a young graduate of fine scholarship from Wesleyan University." Despite this cheerful prospect, the Forest Rose died in August of that year. (67)

65. History of Springfield and North Springfield, p. 87.

66. History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties, p. 1018. Files of Columbia Statesman.

67. Files of Columbia Statesman and Jefferson City Examiner.

The year 1858 was prolific in newspapers. The political unrest of that time created a constantly increasing demand for news. Newspapers were not slow in taking advantage of this demand.

The Bates County Standard was established at Butler in the fall of 1858 by Heffer and Hyslop. N. T. Perry was the editor. It was a slave-soil paper. William A. Thompson became the publisher in 1860 and published it until the fall of that year. He was succeeded by W. Pat Green, who changed the name to Western Times. The Times suspended in April, 1861. (68)

The Press was started at Brunswick in April, 1858, by O. D. Hawkins. It was Democratic and was published until 1860.

The Herald was established at Bloomfield in 1858 by A. M. Bedford. It had little to do with politics but was started to advocate the construction of the Cairo and Fulton railroad. It suspended publication in 1861. (69)

The Journal was started at Clinton on April 26, 1858, by Isaac E. Olney. The editor announced in the first issue, "the Journal will not be bound to any party, sect or class of men, but will be at liberty to advocate any measure that will subserve the interests of the country from whatever source they may originate, untrammelled by any party influence. (70) The Journal was published until 1861.

The California Democrat first appeared on September 18, 1858, as the California News. The publishers were C. P. Anderson and Charles Groll, the former being the editor. The name was changed to Democrat in 1860. It was a strong secession paper and in a small one page issue on July 20, 1861, the editor relates that some federal soldiers had destroyed his office. No further numbers were issued until November 8, 1862, when Mr. Anderson contented himself with the general news

68. History of Cass and Bates Counties, p. 1019.

69. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 470.

70. Jefferson City Inquirer, May 8, 1858.

and a mild political review. Even under these conditions he was under arrest the greater part of the time. Early in 1863 the Federals again forced him to stop the publication of his paper. He was released from prison in July and resumed publication of *The Democrat*. He was arrested for the last time in June, 1865, but was released in July. He immediately went to his office and got out an issue of his paper. He changed the name to *Central Missourian* and published it until 1867. On December 14th of that year J. H. and J. G. Anderson became the proprietors and remained in charge until 1869 when they moved to Columbia to start *The Herald*.

Judge J. D. Adams was editor and proprietor during 1870-71. He sold the paper to J. A. Browder, who changed the name back to *California Democrat*. A. V. Thorpe was the publisher in 1882. He was followed by Otto Schmidt who sold it to its present editor and publisher, John B. Wolfe, in 1883. (71)

The *Forest City Monitor* was the second paper of Holt county. The first issue was on March 10, 1858. It was published by J. R. Van Natta and A. R. Conklin, the later becoming sole proprietor on April 7, 1859. Towards the close of the following year it came out as *The Courier*. It suspended publication on July 18, 1861. (72)

The *Randolph American* was published at Huntsville by G. M. Smith and J. M. Stone from October, 1858, until February, 1860, when the federal authorities forced it to suspend publication. (73)

The *National American* was established at La Grange in 1858 by Howe and Armour. Soon afterwards, the senior partner, Charlton H. Howe, assumed entire control. He stopped its publication in 1861, and entered the Union army as a Lieutenant in Col. John M. Glover's Third Missouri Cavalry. Returning to La Grange in 1864 he resumed the publication of *The American*. He continued to publish it until after the repeal of the "test oath," and the restoration to citizen-

71. *California Democrat*, Sept 17, 1908.

72. Sketch by D. P. Dobyn.

73. *Columbia Statesman* 1858-60.

ship of the men who had been in sympathy with the South in 1870, when he stopped its publication and retired to private life. He was an uncompromising Union man and could not be reconciled to any thing less radical than the "Draconian code." (74)

The Saline County Standard was started at Marshall in 1858 by members of the American party who thought that their official paper, The Herald, had begun to lean towards the Democrats. Samuel Boyd, one of the foremost attorneys of Central Missouri was the editor. R. S. and D. M. Sandidge had charge of the mechanical work. It suspended publication in 1861. (75)

The Audrain County Banner was published at Mexico by William H. Martin from 1858 to 1861.

The Western Beacon, the first paper of Cass county, was started at Pleasant Hill in February, 1858. J. A. Hyslop was the publisher. Dr. Logan McReynolds and H. M. Brecken were the editors. It was never self-supporting and suspended in 1861. This was the last paper in Cass county until after the war. (76)

The Telegraph was started at Stewartsville in 1858 by Alstatt and Williams. It was bought in 1860 by F. T. Disney who published in the interest of the Breckenridge Democrats. It suspended in 1861.

The first newspaper in Boone county, outside of Columbia, was the Sturgeon News. It was established in 1858. The citizens of the town feeling the need of a newspaper of their own bought the press and type, and hired W. T. Steele and T. S. Inlow to do the printing. Colonel William A. Strawn was the editor. In the prospectus, published in the Statesman he said: "This paper will be devoted to miscellaneous literature, news, agriculture, and be made an accurate record of transpiring events of the times. In politics it will preserve an independent character." The News was published until December, 1861, when the character of its editorials offended

74. History of Lewis, Clark, Scott and Knox Counties, p. 230.

75. History of Saline County, p. 390.

76. History of Cass and Bates Counties, p. 234.

the federal authorities and they took charge of the office. (77)

The Morgan County Forum was the first newspaper of Morgan county. It was established at Versailles in 1858 by John Henderson and his brother. At the beginning of the war, they abandoned the office and entered the Confederate army. The paper was never revived. (78)

The Central Missourian was established at Vienna in the fall of 1858 by C. P. Walker and Henry Lick. The editors experienced some difficulty in getting their press and office materials over the rough roads of Maries county to Vienna but finally got the paper started "after considerable exertion." It was published until January 7, 1860, when the editors began issuing the Rolla Express from the office intending to move to Rolla as soon as the town grew a little larger. This was certainly taking time by the forelock, as the first house in Rolla had been finished only a month previous. The Express was moved to Rolla in July, 1860, and issued regularly.

Horace Wilcox became the editor about the beginning of the Civil War. He published the Express until 1863, when the Provost Marshal forced him to suspend its publication because of his editorials condemning certain acts of the federal authorities in Rolla. He was forbidden to publish a paper again until after the war. He revived the Express as soon as the war closed, and later sold it to Theodore Wagner and U. Z. Liddy. They stopped its publication in 1875. (79)

The Washington Observer was founded in 1858 by E. B. and Napoleon B. Buck. It was known then as The Weekly Advertiser. J. W. Paramore was the editor until 1860 when H. C. Allen bought it. He published it until 1862 when it was suppressed by the federal authorities because of its avowed Southern sympathies. Later J. G. Magan took possession of the office and published the Advertiser as a Republican paper. He sold it in 1865 to D. Murphy who changed the name to

77. History of Boone County, p. 564 ff. Files of Columbia Statesman.

78. History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, etc., Counties, p. 431.

79. History of Laclede, Camden, Dallas, etc., Counties, p. 669. Files of Columbia Statesman.

Observer and its politics to Democratic. (80) Subsequent editors and publishers were J. William Kahmann, Kahmann and Mintrup, J. R. Gallemore, Hyde and Gallemore, Ruloff G. Purves, Kapp and Purvus and in 1909 it became the property of its present editor and publisher M. H. Holtgrieve.

It is interesting to note at this place that the first meeting of the Missouri Press Association was held at Jefferson City on June 8 and 9, 1859, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Col. William F. Switzler was elected president, and G. C. Stedman, of the St. Louis Republican, was secretary. The president was empowered to call the next annual meeting at such time and place as he found most convenient. But the war came on and the next meeting was not held until May 17, 1867, and that one is given as the "first session of the Editors' and Publishers' Association of Missouri." (81)

The newspapers established in 1859-60 had a brief and troubled existence.

The Prospect was started at Arcadia in 1859 by A. Coulter. W. L. Taber was the editor. It was moved to Ironton in 1860 and suspended publication in 1861.

The first newspaper of Harrison County was The Bethany Star, established August 4, 1859, by Edwin R. Martin and Samuel Allen. It was started as an independent local sheet, but soon took a decided stand for the South. Martin and Allen sold it in 1861 to William A. Templeman, who changed the name to Weekly Union and made it Union Democratic in politics. The editor was Col. David J. Heaston, scholar, lawyer, later State Senator and delegate to every Democratic convention since the war. Henry Howe purchased the paper in 1863 and changed the name to Weekly Union of States. He secured the services of Howard T. Combs, son of Gen. Leslie Combs of Kentucky, as editor. Under his editorship the paper became one of the most ultra Republican journals of North Missouri.

80. History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, etc., Counties, p. 316.

81. Columbia Statesman, 1859, 1867.

Thomas D. Neal was the next publisher, taking charge of the office in 1865. He gave the paper the name of North Missouri Tribune. Neal was a man of great energy and determination and as a political writer took rank among the most progressive Republican editors of the State. He published The Tribune until 1872 when W. T. Foster became the editor and publisher. Mr. Foster was a Granger and made The Tribune strictly a Grange paper. He sold it to John H. Phillibaum in 1875, who changed the name to Harrison County Herald and the politics to Democratic. It suspended publication in 1876 as the Democrats were in the minority in Harrison County and could not give it sufficient support. (82)

The Union, an independent paper although inclined to support the Union, was published at Buffalo during 1859 by E. D. Plummer. (83)

The Jefferson County Herald was started at De Soto in 1859 by E. E. Furber. It ceased publication at the beginning of the Civil War. (84)

The Knox County Argus was started at Edina in 1859 by Warner Pratt. William S. Bennington was the editor. Later it was sold to Frank M. Daulton and Charles Newman, who changed the name to Herald and made it a secession paper. The publishers abandoned the office in the summer of 1861 and entered the Confederate service. While they were away, the press and type were used by Thomas Reid and John Wirt in publishing a paper to which they gave the significant name of "Rebel and Copperhead Ventilator." They got out but a few issues. (85)

The Democratic Bulletin was founded at Linneus in April, 1859, by Thomas E. Brawner and W. R. Williams. It suspended during the war but was revived again in 1865 by its original publishers as The Bulletin. Mr. Brawner continued as editor and publisher until 1890, when E. J. Conger became

82. History of Harrison and Mercer Counties, p. 273.

83. Jefferson City Examiner, 1859.

84. History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, etc., Counties, p. 446.

85. History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scott Counties, p. 745.

the proprietor. The publishers since 1891 have been Conger and Wiggington. (86)

The Reporter was started at Maryville in 1859 by Benjamin F. Torrance. It was destroyed during the first year of the Civil War and never revived. (87)

The National Democrat, the second paper of Scotland County, was founded at Memphis in 1859 by Rufus Summerline. He published it until 1865, when the press and material were bought by Lemuel Shields and G. A. Henry, two Union soldiers who had just returned from the war. They named the paper the Memphis Reveille. The first issue was on September 9, 1865. The editors say in their salutatory: "The Reveille will be devoted to the agricultural, educational and local interests of Scotland County and Northeastern Missouri. We are not politicians, but we love our country. We simply remark we are for the Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

Mr. Shields became the sole proprietor on March 16, 1867, and on July 30, 1868, sold a half interest to S. R. Peters. On October 7, 1869, Peters sold his interest to John M. McGrindley, former editor of the Lewis County Gazette. C. P. Forman was the publisher. Cy. W. Jamison bought McGrindley's interest on September 8, 1870, and in March, 1877, became sole proprietor. He published The Reveille until November, 1884, when he was adjudged insane and placed in the asylum at Fulton. The paper was published during this time by John P. Craig. He sold the paper on January 22, 1885, to the present editor and proprietor, James Gillespie. (88)

The Democrat was started at Osceola in March, 1859, by R. B. Devin. He sold it in May, 1860, to James O. Cook and Ewell D. Murphy. In their prospectus they say: "We shall ever uphold those pure principles of Democracy conspicuous in the lives of Jefferson, Madison, and other illustrious patriots who have shed luster on their country's history." They changed the name to Osage Valley Star in the fall of 1860

86. Columbia Statesman, 1859-1890.

87. History of Nodaway County, p. 271.

88. Sketch by James Gillespie.

and gave it the motto: "We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag, and keep step to the music of the Union." Shortly afterwards, E. D. Murphy became the sole proprietor. He made it a Union Democratic paper "pledged to maintain the rights of Missouri and the South, in the Union, until all hope is gone, then pledged to join the border States in whatever course they may adopt." The Valley Star did not get to redeem this pledge as the office and all the machinery were destroyed when Lane and his band of Kansans destroyed Osceola in 1861. (89)

The Clinton County News, first paper in that county, was established at Plattsburg in July, 1859, by G. W. Hendley and Upton M. Young. Col. John T. Hughes, author of Doniphan's Expedition, was the editor. John Bourne and William R. Vanover became the publishers in 1860 and changed the name to Northwest Reporter. It was called a disunion sheet by its contemporaries. E. W. Turner and S. A. Young were the publishers in 1861. The office was entirely destroyed by fire in November, 1862. The paper never resumed publication. (90)

The Princeton Reporter was founded in 1859 by P. O. Jones and James Scarbough. It was nominally neutral in politics and was supported by both parties. But in the issue of September 24, 1861, the editor says: "This number closes forever our career as editors of an independent paper. We have tried it long enough and we find it won't pay. This week we hoist the names of Douglas and Johnson and with the mighty hammer of popular sovereignty, nail them fast to our mast head." This public declaration of a preference for one branch of the Democratic party caused the Republicans to withdraw their support from the paper. It became overwhelmed in financial difficulties and had to suspend publication. W. H. Fooshe bought the press and office materials and issued The Unionist at Princeton during 1861. (91)

89. File of Osage Valley Star, 1860-61.

90. History of Clinton County, p. 174.

91. History of Harrison and Mercer Counties, p. 430.

The Richmond Bulletin was published during 1859-1860 by Edward L. King, son of Governor Austin A. King. It was merged into the Richmond Mirror in 1860. (92)

The Rock Port Herald, a Democratic paper, was published from November, 1859, to August, 1861, by George W. Reed. At the beginning of the war he closed his office and moved to Mississippi. (93)

The Courier, a Democratic paper, was started at Washington in 1859 by Adelbert Bandessin. He sold it in 1860 to C. M. Buck, who changed the name to Washington Gazette. J. O. Matthews was the next publisher, but was compelled by the federal authorities to stop its publication in August, 1861. (94)

The Constitution has been published at Chillicothe for the past fifty years. It was founded by Dr. A. S. Hughes who made it a strong Union paper. (95) O. D. Hawkins was the editor in 1861. He was followed by Howard S. Harbaugh. Some secession articles in The Constitution caused the federal authorities to arrest Harbaugh and imprison him in St. Louis. On his release from prison in 1863 he returned to Chillicothe and again became editor of The Constitution. While in prison he experienced a change of political belief and became an extreme abolitionist. By 1865 he had experienced another change and while still a Republican, his editorials became very conservative. Harbaugh was a very small man and it is said tried to appear larger by wearing clothes several sizes too big for him.

The editor and proprietor of The Constitution from 1869 to 1873 was W. T. Wright, later judge of the county court of Pulaski County and editor of the Pulaski County Democrat. T. B. Reynolds became the publisher in 1873, and in 1876 sold it to George W. and James Eastin, sons of Gen. Lucien Eastin, the veteran newspaperman. Subsequent editors and

92. Jefferson City Examiner, 1859-60.

93. History of Holt and Atchison Counties, p. 998.

94. History of Franklin, Jefferson etc., Counties, p. 316.

95. Columbia Statesman, Sept. 14, 1860.

publishers have been Wright and Gilchrist, J. E. Hitt and Son, James L. Davis, J. T. Bradshaw, Barton, Newlands and Watkins and W. L. Watkins. (96)

The Macon Republican also dates back to 1860. It was founded in February of that year by Col. Abner L. Gilstrap. Its name was no indication of its politics for it belonged to the Douglas branch of the Democratic party. It was on March 2, 1871, sold to Gen. Fielder A. Jones and Major Sidney G. Brock. Both were men of ability and culture, trained in the law and in journalism. Gen. Jones was editor-in-chief of The Republican, which now became Republican in politics as well as in name. He conducted The Republican with marked ability until his death on January 7, 1882. Maj. Brock now took entire charge of the paper and continued as editor until 1890, when it became the property of its present owner and publisher, Philip Gansz. (97)

For the first time in the history of Missouri newspapers, there appeared one with a Latin name. This was the Vox Populi, published at Fulton. It was started by J. C. Fox in September, 1860, and was for Stephen A. Douglas for President. The Columbia Statesman of September 28, 1860, said of it: "The editorials are of the spread eagle order, but what else can be expected in a political paper with a Latin name." The results of the election of 1860 showed the editor that the "voice of the people" was not for Douglas. He stopped the publication of the paper in 1861 and opened a seminary in California, Missouri. (98)

The Journal was started at Georgetown in 1860 by J. H. Middleton and Gen. Bacon Montgomery. They gave it the motto: "Born, reared and educated in the Union, we shall die in the Union, or die in a struggle to preserve it." The Journal suspended publication in 1861.

The Caldwell County Beacon was started in October, 1860, at Kingston by Wilbur F. Boggs. It was a Democratic paper

96. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1859-99. Files of Chillicothe Constitution, 1899-date.

97. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, p. 846 ff.

98. Columbia Statesman, 1860-61.

and advocated secession. Mr. Boggs published it until 1864 when Judge George W. Buckingham bought the press and type and commenced the publication of *The Banner of Liberty*, a Republican paper. In July, 1864, a force of Confederates marched through Kingston, some of the soldiers entered the office of *The Banner of Liberty* and carried off the subscription books, but disturbed nothing else. The editor hid in a hazel thicket while the raid was in progress. *The Banner of Liberty* was published through 1866. (99)

The Lafayette Pioneer, a German paper, was published at Lexington by Philip Reichter during 1860. (100)

The Ste. Genevieve Plaindealer was established by Oliver D. Harris in February, 1860. He gave it the motto: "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." It had a brief existence. Incurring the displeasure of the Provost Marshal, he suppressed the paper and siezed the office. (101)

The Missouri Plaindealer was established at Savannah in January, 1860, by Whittaker and Elkin. It was a strong anti-slavery paper and in 1861 was seized by the Confederates. The press and type were taken to camp where every available part was molded into bullets. The publishers purchased a new press a few weeks later and resumed publication of *The Missouri Plaindealer*, but were forced to suspend its publication again within a few weeks. (102)

The Southern Missouri Argus was started at Salem on May 19, 1860, by Carr, Shuck and Co. L. M. Nickol was the editor. It belonged to the National Democratic party. *The Ste. Genevieve Plaindealer* in acknowledging the receipt of the first number said: "We have received a voice from the wilderness." Salem was somewhat of a wilderness in those days.

The Southern Missouri Argus was moved to Farmington in 1861 and published there by Nickol, Shuck and Crowell. Nickol was from Kentucky, Crowell from Massachusetts and

99. *History of Caldwell and Livingston Counties*, p. 172 ff.

100. *History of Lafayette County* by W. H. Ohles, p. 9.

101. *History of Southeast Missouri*, p. 408.

102. *History of Andrew and DeKalb Counties*.

Shuck was a Missourian. Joseph J. Bradley bought it in 1862 and shortened the name to Missouri Argus. He transferred it to his sons in 1865. They changed the name to Farmington Herald and in 1872 moved it to De Soto, where it was published a short time. (103)

The Equal Rights Gazette was started at Springfield in 1860 by T. J. Ritchey. The editor said in his first issue: "We will adhere to the time honored and revered Democratic creed handed down to us from Jefferson through the administrations of Johnson, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan." It suspended publication in 1862. (104)

The Pike Union was established at Clarksville in 1860. It was edited by Dr. E. W. Herndon. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, but the paper continued until 1865. It was followed by The Monitor, which had been started at Hannibal as The Chronicle in 1862 by A. Sproul and William Frazee. When The Pike Union suspended the citizens of Clarksville petitioned the publishers of The Monitor to move to Clarksville and publish their paper there. They did so and published The Monitor as a Union conservative paper until 1867. In that year it became the property of Gen. J. C. Jamison and W. S. Pepper. They changed the name to Sentinel. L. A. Leach was the next publisher, and in 1878 J. G. Anderson succeeded to the ownership of the paper. He sold it on April 1, 1881, to L. R. Downing. M. S. Goodman was the publisher from 1889 to 1898, when he sold it to Hubble and Eads, who were publishing The Banner at Clarksville. They consolidated the two papers retaining the name Banner. Harry Hubble was the publisher from 1900 to 1906, when George W. Eads, present editor and proprietor, assumed control. In July, 1909, The Banner added the name Sentinel to its headline in order to perpetuate a newspaper which had been a potent factor in the affairs of not only the town of

103. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 441, and Southern Missouri Argus, June, 1860.

104. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1860-62.

Clarksville but of Pike County and Missouri for more than thirty years. (105)

The Standard was established at Columbia in 1862 by Edmund J. Ellis. He was forced to suspend its publication on account of its avowed sympathy with the Confederate cause. Ellis was imprisoned and tried on the charge that he used his newspaper to give information for the benefit of the enemy. He was found guilty and banished from Missouri during the war. His press, type and office furniture were sold by the Federals. (106) Ellis returned to Missouri after the war and resumed his profession. During his lifetime he owned and controlled no less than thirty-two different newspapers.

The Register was started at Macon in 1861 by D. E. H. Johnson. He was permitted to publish it only a few months. The Third Iowa Regiment passed through Macon and some of the soldiers who were printers took the press and type which they used in publishing an army paper, The Union. Johnson entered the Confederate army. (107)

An interesting paper was started at Platte City in April, 1861. It was The Tenth Legion, a secession paper, published by E. Sangston Wilkinson. He denounced the war against the South as a crusade of robbers and plunderers and kept a Confederate flag floating over his office. He issued an extra on July 21, 1861, to celebrate the victory at Bull Run. The Federals soon suppressed The Tenth Legion. Wilkinson took sanctuary in Montana and from there entered the Confederate army. After the war he returned to Montana and published the Bozeman Times. (108)

The Shelby County Weekly was started at Shelbyville on March 7, 1861, by Griffin Frost, assisted by G. Watts Hillias. They gave it the motto: "Free as the wind, pure and firm as the voice of nature, the press should be." The paper lived but three months. In June representatives of the Union Home

105. Louisiana Press Journal, July 15, 1909.

106. History of Boone County, p. 419.

107. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, p. —

108. Annals of Platte County by W. M. Paxton, p. 46 ff.

Guards visited Mr. Fröst, who was a secessionist, and ordered him to stop his "treasonable sheet." The soldiers closed the office, threw part of the furniture into the street and took the rest to Maryville. Mr. Frost entered the Missouri State Guard service and served with distinction throughout the war. (109) At the close of the war he took up his profession again at Edina and for years edited the Edina Democrat. He is author of "Camp and Prison Journal."

The Grand River News was started at Trenton in 1861. A. O. Brinkley and C. W. Buckingham became the publishers in 1864. Brinkley bought Buckingham's interest and in 1865 sold the paper to John E. Carter. A few months later N. T. Doane bought it and changed the name to Grand River Republican. Doane died in 1868 and the paper was leased to E. S. Darlington. He and W. H. Roberts bought the paper in 1869. On September 2d of that year it was sold to Col. W. B. Rogers. The name was changed to Trenton Republican in 1872.

Col. Rogers bought the Trenton Star in 1885, and consolidated it with his paper under the name Republican-Star. In 1903 he bought out the Trenton Tribune and changed the name of his paper to Republican-Tribune. It is still published by Col. Rogers under this name. (110)

The Platte County Sentinel was established at Weston in 1861 by A. F. Cox. Cox was an extreme abolitionist and used the columns of his paper to denounce every one who differed from him on the subject of slavery. He moved his paper to Platte City in March, 1864, and secured the country printing, but his prosperity was short lived. In July of the same year troops from Kansas under Colonels Ford and Jennison burned his office and destroyed all of his property, because he was publishing his paper in the building owned by a secessionist. Cox, himself, was protected as he was a Union man. He went to St. Louis, brokenhearted at this treatment by his friends and died there in 1869. (111)

109. History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, p 312.

110. History of Grundy County by J. E. Ford, p.

111. Annals of Platte County, by W. M. Paxton, p. 370 ff.

A little paper published at odd times during the war should be mentioned here, because of its unique and interesting character. It was *The Missouri Army Argus*, a small four-page three-column Confederate paper, printed by William F. Wiseley and edited by Joseph W. Tucker, soldiers in Gen. Price's army.

The press and type, which was carried with the army train, belonged to Wiseley, who had brought it with him from Platte City where he had been publishing *The Platte Argus*. Tucker, a Southern Methodist minister, known to his brother journalists as "Deacon Tucker," had been editor of *The Missouri State Journal* at St. Louis. His editorials offended the federal authorities. He was arrested and imprisoned, but escaped and joined Gen. Price's army.

The first issue of the *Missouri Army Argus* was on October 28, 1861, while the army was encamped at Neosho. It contained besides the army news the proceedings of the State Legislature, later known as "The Rebel Legislature," then in session at Neosho. The second number was issued at Cassville on November 6, 1861. The third number, the only copy extant, was issued at Greenfield on November 22, 1861. The publishers addressed the officers commanding each division of the army: "This little newspaper is paid for by the State, expressly for the use of the army. They are distributed to the different divisions in proportion to numbers. It is expected and earnestly requested that you see to it, that all the men of your commands are furnished with their proper share for perusal. If the soldiers do not get the paper, then the object of its publication is thwarted. Let every regiment and every company have its due compliment of papers."

The fourth number was issued on December 18, 1861, in North Missouri where Gen. Price had sent a small force to recruit brigades. Another issue was at Camp Des Arc, April 14, 1862, on a sheet of foolscap size. The last number was issued at Camp Churchill Clark near Corinth, Arkansas, Wiseley and Tucker were still army printer and editor. Wise-

ley died at Mobile during the war. There is no record of "Deacon" Tucker after the battle of Corinth.

The years 1862, 1863 and 1864 were "lean years" for Missouri newspapers. A majority of the editors suspended the publication of their papers and took up arms in defense of the stars and stripes or stars and bars. Few new papers were established and only four started during these three years survived to the present time.

The first number of The Canton Press was issued on July 4, 1862, by Jesse W. Barrett, founder and editor. During the war his paper was, with few exceptions, issued weekly under the motto: "Pledged but to truth, to liberty and law, no favor swings us and no fear shall awe." Mr. Barrett edited and published The Press for twenty-four years, and upon his death, September 9, 1886, his two sons, who had been associated with him in its publication, took charge of the paper and still edit and publish it.

The Boonville Monitor was started on May 24, 1862, by H. K. Davis. The editor announced that it would be an unconditional Union paper and would sustain the radical measures of the party and administration. It was published until July, 1864, when it suspended on account of hard times. (112)

The Conservative was started at Fredericktown in June, 1862, by W. H. Booth. He got out two issues at Fredericktown and then moved to Perryville, where he published his paper for twenty years under the name Perryville Union. It was consolidated with the Perry County Sun in 1882. (113)

Two papers were started at Springfield in 1862, The Missourian and The Journal.

The Missourian was established on March 1, 1862, by A. F. Ingram. It was the organ of the emancipationists. Charles E. Moss of Iowa was the editor. He was a writer of considerable ability but unpopular, as the people considered him a "carpet bagger."

The Missourian became The Missouri Patriot on Septem-

112. Files of Columbia Statesman.

113. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 450.

ber 25, 1864. It was still under the control of A. F. Ingram. William J. Teed purchased a half interest in October, 1864. Ingram sold his remaining interest in 1867 to E. R. Shipley. The Missouri Patriot was combined with the Advertiser in 1876 under the name Patriot-Advertiser. Col. James Demars was the editor and publisher. Later it passed into the possession of Col. D. C. Leach and suspended some time after 1880. (114)

The Journal was started at Springfield on May 21, 1862, by J. W. Boren and Maj. A. C. Graves. It was a conservative, Union paper. Major Graves was mortally wounded at the battle of Springfield, and Boren sold The Journal to J. W. D. L. F. Mack, "Alphabet Mack," as some of his contemporaries called him.

The Journal was published until some time after the war. (115)

The Union Standard was started at Warrensburg in May, 1862, by C. A. Middleton. It was published by him until 1865 when the press and office material were bought by S. K. Hall and N. B. Klaine. They issued the first number of their paper, The Standard, on June 17, 1865. They advocated equality of the races and made themselves and their paper very unpopular. Hall sold his interest to R. Baldwin on March 19, 1868.

The Standard was published by Klaine and Baldwin until 1875, when Baldwin bought Klaine's interest. It was combined with The Herald in 1893 under the name Standard-Herald. Baldwin retired from the paper in 1899. It was edited and published by Van Metre and Sheperd until 1903 when J. M. Sheperd assumed control. Since 1907 it has been published by C. M. Jaqua. (116)

The Atchison County Journal was founded on September 19, 1863. The office was owned by a stock company, of whom Col. P. A. Thompson, Bennett Pike, Aaron B. Durfee, Dr. C.

114. History of Greene County, p. 409 ff.

115. History of Greene County, p. 417 ff.

116. History of Johnson and Pettis Counties, p. 436.

V. Snow and F. M. Thompson were members. Col. P. A. Thompson was the editor and John D. Dopf had charge of the financial and mechanical management. The Journal was the official paper of Holt, Andrew, Nodoway and Atchison Counties. It was radical union in politics.

Mr. Dopf bought out all the stockholders in the fall of 1864 and from that time until 1904, a period of forty years, he controlled the policies of the paper. He was assisted in its publication at different times by A. B. McCreary, Steele L. Morehead and his sons J. R. and Robert. On August 4, 1904, The Journal was sold to C. S. Dragoo and Company. (117)

The St. Charles Banner-News commenced as The St. Charles News at Wentzville in 1863. William S. Byram was the editor and publisher. He moved the plant to St. Charles in 1870 and sold a part interest to F. C. King. P. A. Farley became the proprietor in 1875 and continued as such until his death in April, 1883. James C. Holmes was the next publisher of The News. Later it was combined with the St. Charles Banner and published as The Banner-News by Britt and Comann. It is at present edited and published by Rold M. Thompson. (118)

The Argus, a Republican paper, was published at Macon from 1863 through 1866. It was edited by Thomas Proctor.

The first number of The Audrain County Beacon was issued at Mexico in January, 1863, by Capt. Amos Ladd and A. O. O. Gardner. It was published until 1866 when it was consolidated with The Mexico Ledger and lost its name and identity. (119)

The Pacific Enterprise was started at Sedalia in August, 1863, by Wiley P. Baker. It was a Republican paper and was probably started to get the printing of a large number of sheriff sales. It was awarded this printing contract and suspended publication as soon as the contract was fulfilled. (120)

117. Forty years with the Atchison County Journal by J. D. Dopf.

118. History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties, p. 221.

119. Files of Columbia Statesman.

120. History of Sedalia Newspapers by J. West Goodwin.

The North Missourian was founded at Gallatin on August 28, 1864, by B. J. Waters and D. L. Kost. Waters sold his interest to J. T. Day, of Ohio, in the fall of 1866. The firm of Kost and Day continued its publication until April 23, 1870, when Kost sold his interest to W. F. Foster. William T. Sullivan bought Foster's interest on August 12, 1875, and in 1889 succeeded to full ownership. Since that time the North Missourian has been published successively by Sullivan and Brundige, R. M. Harrah, D. H. Gilchrist, C. M. Harrison, and S. G. McDowell, the present editor and publisher. (121)

The Grand River News was started at Albany in 1864 by Comstock and Stewart. The next year Deming and Matthewson became the publishers. They sold the paper to Robert N. Traver. He sold it in 1783 to George W. Needles who changed the name of American Freeman and published it for a number of years as an anti-monopoly reform paper. (122)

The Patriot was commenced at Kirksville on August 23, 1864 by Keel Bradley. He stopped its publication on November 23, 1865, and sold the press and office furniture to H. G. Kernodle who founded the present Kirksville Journal. The first number of The Journal was issued on December 2, 1865. It supported the radical union party. J. H. Myers and E. S. Darlington were associated with Mr. Kernodle in its publication. Samuel Pickler became the editor and publisher in 1871 and changed the name to Dollar Journal. The name was later changed back to Kirksville Journal. B. F. Heiny purchased a half interest in the paper in April, 1880, from Mr. Pickler, who subsequently sold his remaining interest to Judge Hooper. S. S. McLaughlin was the next editor and publisher. He was followed by W. M. Gill in January, 1887. W. F. and T. Link have published The Journal since 1897. (123)

Two papers bearing the name, The True Flag, were started in 1864, one at Alexandria by J. T. Howe and the other at Louisiana by C. C. M. Mayhall and J. N. Hawkins. Both were

121. History of Daviess County, p. 482-3.

122. History of Gentry and Worth Counties, p. 137.

123. History of Adair County, p. 410 ff.

radical union papers. The Alexandria True Flag was published until 1866. The one at Louisiana became the property of N. C. Rogers in 1866 and suspended publication in January, 1867. (124)

The Sedalia Advertiser was founded by George R., Benjamin R., and Thomas J. Lingle and the first number issued on August 20, 1864. The editors were Dr. Logan Clark and Orestes A. Crandall. Three or four months later Col. Jeff Thompson came in on a raid and closed the office, and on March 11, 1865, the paper was sold to P. G. Stafford and J. G. Magann. They named it The Sedalia Times, and made it an intensely radical Republican paper. Mr. Stafford was elected to the House of Representatives from Pettis county in 1866, and sold his interest in The Times to Magann. He sold a half interest in the paper to Perry Hawes, a school teacher from Ohio, and later postmaster of Sedalia. Gen. Bacon Montgomery bought Magann's remaining interest in March 5, 1866, but sold it in a few months to Perry Hawes.

The Times became the property of J. M. Godman, A. J. and F. A. Sampson in 1869. They sold it on June 3, 1870, to Charles M. Walker, who had been Fifth Auditor of the Treasury in Washington. He was not successful financially, and surrendered the office under the mortgage to Godman and Sampsons on June 22, 1872. Mr. Walker went to Indianapolis and became editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Cephas A. Leach, a Congregational minister, became the proprietor of The Times on Feb. 25, 1873. Richard Penny was associated with him in its publication. The next publishers were Kimball, Koyle and Sloane Brothers of The Daily News who bought it on November 3, 1880. Kimball and Koyle retired on November 7, 1881. The Sloans bought The Eagle, published by Milo Blair, and consolidated the two papers under the name Eagle-Times, until January 18, 1883, when they sold the entire plant to The New Age, a temperance paper. (125)

A paper was started in Platte county in 1864 which, in

124. Files of Columbia Statesman.

125. History of Sedalia Newspapers by J. West Goodwin.

common with former papers published in that county, soon attained considerable influence.

This paper was *The Border Times* published at Weston. The first number was issued on February 13, 1864. It was edited by a committee of union men, but Augustus T. Beller, a radical republican, was the active editor. It advocated union, liberty and equality, opposed secession and rebellion and approved of the emancipation of slaves. Mr. Beller never hesitated nor temporized in his defense of the union. With a moral courage unequalled by any anti-slavery man of his county he boldly and defiantly denounced through the columns of his paper, those principles he believed to be wrong. His outspoken loyalty was a shield for Platte county and many times saved it from the fire and sword of the Federals.

The Border Times was published under his editorship until 1871 when it suspended. (126)

The Missouri Conservator, a union paper, was published at Warrenton during 1864-65. J. E. Hatton was the editor. (127)

With the year 1865 Missouri newspapers enter into a new life. Editors returning from the long four years strife again took up their profession and fitted themselves as best they could into the new order of things, but found that in the general conduct of a newspaper they had to serve a new apprenticeship.

Many new papers were started and with few exceptions have continued to the present time.

Among the first soldier-editors to take up his work again was D. K. Abeel who, with commendable zeal started two newspapers, one at Harrisonville and one at Butler. Both were radical republican papers. The one at Harrisonville he named *The Democrat*. The *Richmond Conservator* in commenting upon the name said: "That is what we would call stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in." Abeel sold the *Democrat* in 1867 to S. T. Harris, who published it un-

126. *Annals of Platte County* by W. M. Paxton, p. 359 ff.

127. *Files of Columbia Statesman*.

til 1872. In that year the office was destroyed by fire and the paper was never re-established.

The paper at Butler was *The Bates County Record*, the first number of which was issued on May 18, 1865. Abeel sold this paper in November, 1867, to O. D. Austin, who still publishes it. (128)

The *Knox County Gazette*, a Republican paper, was started at Edina in 1865 by S. M. Wirt and J. B. Poage. They published it until June, 1866, when it became the property of Alfred Cooney and Rev. Father D. S. Phelan. They changed the name to *Missouri Watchman*. It was Democratic in politics and Catholic in religion. Father Phelan became the sole proprietor in 1869 and moved the paper to St. Louis where it became the well known *Western Watchman*. (129)

The first number of *The Howard Union* was issued at Glasgow on June 15, 1865, by Francis M. Taylor. This paper was really a revival of the old *Glasgow Times* which had been suppressed in 1861. The *Howard Union* took the motto of *The Times*: "Error ceases to be dangerous when reason is left free to combat it." Taylor sold *The Union* to James B. Thompson in January, 1866. He changed the name back to *Glasgow Times* and published it for a number of years. (130)

The Forge was started at Ironton in 1865 by Eli D. Ake, who has been editor and proprietor of *The Iron County Register* since 1869. Mr. Ake sold *The Forge* in 1866 to G. A. and J. L. Moser who changed the name to *Southeast Missouri Enterprise*. It suspended publication in 1873. (131)

The first number of *The Peoples Tribune* was issued at Jefferson City on October 4, 1865. Major C. J. Corwin was the editor. It was a liberal Republican paper. Joseph D. Regan bought it in 1866 and changed the politics to Democratic. W. C. Julian became associated with Mr. Regan in its publication on January 22, 1868. He remained with the

128. *History of Cass and Bates Counties*, p. 1020. Files of Richmond Conservator.

129. *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scott Counties*, p. 745.

130. *Howard Union*, June 15, 1865. Files of *Columbia Statesman*.

131. *History of Southeast Missouri*, p. 456.

paper only a few months and Mr. Regan again assumed full control. He sold a half interest to Maj. John F. Howes, who had come to Jefferson City in 1859 to report the impeachment trial of Judge Albert Jackson. Major Howes assumed editorial charge of the paper and by his able articles made The Tribune both popular and influential. He continued as editor until his death in 1871. Mr. Regan then took James E. Carter into partnership and the firm of Regan and Carter continued to publish The Tribune until Mr. Regan's death in 1877. Mr. Carter published the paper until his death on October 23, 1879.

The office was sold to a stock company on August 18, 1880. In the summer of 1885 the name was changed to Jefferson City Tribune. It became The State Tribune on January 3, 1899, under the control of The Tribune Printing Company, composed E. W. Stephens, Walter Williams and Hugh Stephens. The State Tribune was sold to John G. and Byron E. Leslie in January, 1905. They changed the name back to Jefferson City Tribune. It was consolidated with The Democrat in January, 1910, and is now published as The Democrat-Tribune by Joseph Goldman, editor and business manager. A daily has been issued since September 9, 1873. (132)

The Chariton County Union was established at Keytesville in 1865 by William E. Maynard. He sold it in 1871 to Thomas Bogie who changed the name to Keytesville Herald. William E. Jones became the proprietor in 1874. J. L. Hudson bought it in June, 1878. He gave it the name it bears today, The Chariton Courier. Mr. Hudson sold the paper to A. C. Vandiver and J. M. Collins. Charles P. Vandiver, the present editor and proprietor, bought a part interest in it in 1889 and in 1892 assumed entire control. (133)

The Lafayette Advertiser was started at Lexington in the spring of 1865 by Casper Gruber and L. Davis. It came out strongly in support of the new constitution. In the fall

132. Files of Peoples Tribune, Jefferson City Tribune, 1865 to date.

133. History of Chariton County, p. 240.

of 1865 Gruber sold his interest to Samuel Earle. The name was changed to Missouri Valley Register. It came under the editorial control of Col. Mark L. DeMotte, a ready, vigorous and witty writer, a thorough politician, and a gentleman of varied attainments. He made The Register a power in the Republican ranks. In 1867 Col. DeMotte and Edwin Turner bought the paper and published it until 1873. In that year Col. DeMotte sold his interest to Henry W. Turner. Henry Bascom was the next publisher. It is not known definitely when The Register suspended publication. (134)

It was in June, 1865, that Col. Clark H. Green again took up newspaper work after four years spent in the Union army. It will be remembered that from 1840 until 1860 he was a power in the Whig and Republican party as editor of The Boon's Lick Times and of The Glasgow Times.

In 1865 he founded the present Macon Times-Democrat. It was then the Macon Times. In his salutatory, published in the Howard Union of June 29, 1865, he said: "We have spent the prime of our life in the business we now resume, in a neighboring county, 'battling for the right as God gave us to see the right,' so we shall continue to battle, and without further prelude, only ask to be judged by our acts, which will or may be read of all men."

The Times was published by Col. Green until his death in 1871, when it was sold to Maj. W. C. B. Gillespie, Hezekiah Purdom and John N. Howe.

Mr. Purdom's interest was bought by Maj. Gillespie in 1872. He sold it a few months later to T. A. H. Smith.

The Times was now consolidated with the Democrat and published under the name Democratic Times. It was edited and published in 1873 by James M. Love and E. C. Shain. They sold it in 1874 to B. F. Stone and Walter Brown.

There was a general consolidation of newspapers in Macon in 1875. The Democratic-Times, Journal and Daily Pilot were bought by a stock company which organized as The Examiner

134. History of Lafayette County by W. H. Chiles, p. 9.

135. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, p. 844-5.

Printing Company. This company commenced the publication of a daily and weekly paper, *The Examiner*. B. F. Stone became the editor and publisher of *The Examiner* in 1876. He sold it to J. A. Hudson and Hezekiah Purdom in 1877. Mr. Hudson sold his interest to I. J. Buster in February, 1878. W. C. B. Gillespie and C. H. Steele bought it in 1879 and changed the name to *North Missouri Register*. J. A. Hudson again became the proprietor in 1883 and changed the name back to *Macon Times*. Subsequent editors and publishers have been Eli Guthrie, for years official reporter of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, B. F. White, J. J. Heifner and the present publisher, F. H. Tedford. On September 6, 1901, the publishers of *The Times* bought the *Macon Democrat* and consolidated the two papers under the name *Macon Times-Democrat*. (135)

The *True Flag* was started at Macon in 1865 by John Seovern, a young man nineteen years old. He sold a part interest to N. L. Prentiss in 1867, and in 1869 sold his remaining interest in the paper. It soon afterwards suspended publication. (136)

The *Saline County Progress* was founded at Marshall in July, 1865, by R. S. and D. M. Sandidge. It is still edited and published by them.

The *Yeoman*, a Republican paper, was started at Marshall in 1865 by Campbell and Ferguson. The later was elected in 1869 to represent Webster county in the State Legislature and the paper was sold to Alfred Smith and George Tunnel. It ultimately became the property of Carson and Stephens who sold it to Joseph Wisby. He stopped its publication a few years later. (137)

The *Register*, established at Maryville in August, 1865, had a brief but interesting life. It was established by Albert P. Morehouse, afterwards Governor of Missouri, but at that time practicing law in Maryville. The *Register* was started simply to get the county printing as the delinquent tax lists of 1865 were very heavy. Mr. Morehouse kept the paper only a

136. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, p. 1205.

137. History of Laclede, Camden, Dallas, etc., Counties, p. 270

few weeks, made \$1400 out of the county printing and then gave the office to A. C. Votair, a practical printer in his employ. Votair published the paper in the interest of the Republican party until 1867 when he sold it to A. B. Cornell who changed the name to Reporter.

During the political campaign of 1870 there was a division in the Republican party in Nodaway county over the question of enfranchising the ex-Confederates. The Reporter opposed the enfranchising amendment to the Constitution and lost the support of its party.

The Republicans in favor of the amendment decided to start a paper of their own and on August 2, 1870, the first number of the Maryville Republican was issued. It was published by M. G. Roseberry, state senator from that district, and Joseph Jackson, later president of the First National bank of Maryville.

Dr. H. E. Robinson, scholar, author, bibliophile and gracious gentleman, bought The Republican in 1871, and published it until 1875. He sold it to B. A. Dunn and H. B. Swartz to take up again the practice of his profession. Mr. Dunn, now a writer of note living at Waukeegan, Illinois, sold his interest in The Republican to Byron Condow. Dr. Robinson bought the paper again in 1888 and edited and published it until his death, April 15, 1907. Under Dr. Robinson's control The Republican became one of the most influential journals in the west.

In November, 1907, H. L. Hutchinson, Daniel McFarland and others organized the Maryville Publishing company and bought The Republican. Daniel McFarland was the editor. The Republican was sold in June, 1910, to the publishers of The Nodaway Democrat and The Nodaway Forum. The combined papers under the name Democrat-Forum are published by W. C. Van Cleve, editor of The Forum, James Todd, editor of The Democrat, and N. S. De Motte, one of the owners of The Forum. (138)

138. Maryville Republican, June 9, 1910.

The DeKalb County Register was started at Maysville in 1865 by Day and Howe. It was a Republican paper. One publisher after another tried it until 1878 when it came under the control of Dalby and Glazier. They bought the Stewartsville News and combined the two papers, retaining the name Register. The politics was changed to Democratic. Mr. Glazier later became the editor and proprietor and published it for a number of years. (139)

The North Missouri Messenger was first issued at Mexico on September 22, 1865. William W. Davenport was the publisher and J. D. McFarlane, the editor. It was established, according to its prospectus especially "to support Governor Fletcher in his efforts to carry into force the recently adopted new constitution." Mr. Davenport sold the paper in 1866 to Col. L. H. Whitney who also became the editor. Milton F. Simmons became the proprietor in 1873 and in 1876 sold the entire establishment to the Mexico Ledger. (140)

The Ralls County Record was founded at New London in July, 1865, by Thomas R. Dodge, a pioneer newspaper man. He published it until 1889 when C. C. M. Mayhall became the editor and proprietor. It became the property of its present owner, Joseph Burnett, in 1897. (141)

The Holt County Sentinel was established at Oregon, June 30, 1865, by Charles W. Bowman. He sold it to A. N. Ruley on February 12, 1869. Ruley sold it in three months to Adam Klippel who published it until the fall of 1876 when it was bought by W. W. Davenport and D. P. Dobyms. Davenport sold his interest to W. F. Waller in 1881. In December of that year Mr. Dobyms bought out Mr. Waller and became sole editor and proprietor of The Sentinel. He sold a part interest to Thomas Curry in 1883. The paper is still published by Dobyms and Curry. (142)

The first number of the Monroe County Appeal was issued

139. History of Andrew and DeKalb Counties.

140. Files of Columbia Statesman.

141. Files of Columbia Statesman.

142. Sketch by D. P. Dobyms.

at Monroe City on October 8, 1865, by M. C. Brown and H. A. Buchanan. They published it until 1872 when J. B. Reavis bought Mr. Buchanan's interest. B. F. Blanton secured a controlling interest in 1873 and moved the paper to Paris where it has since been published by Mr. Blanton and his sons. (143)

The Lincoln County Herald was established by Edmund J. Ellis in December, 1865. It was conservative Democratic in politics and opposed to negro suffrage. Mr. Ellis sold a half interest in the paper in January, 1868, to Theo. D. Fisher, now editor and publisher of the Farmington Times. Mr. Fisher became sole proprietor of The Lincoln County Herald in December, 1868. It was consolidated with The Troy Dispatch on June 4, 1873. The name was changed to Troy Herald. Joseph A. Mudd, publisher of The Dispatch, was associated with Mr. Fisher in the publication of the consolidated papers. W. T. Thurmond bought the interest of J. A. Mudd in December, 1876. Two years later he bought Mr. Fisher's interest and continued to edit and publish The Herald through 1890. (143a)

The Franklin County Tribune was founded at Union, May 15, 1865, by Dr. William Moore. It was known then as The Franklin County Progress. Dr. Moore sold the paper to a stock company. The plant was moved to Pacific and The Progress published there as an independent paper. J. H. Chambers became the next publisher and moved the paper to Washington. He changed the name to Franklin County Democrat.

The next owner was J. J. Shelton. He moved it back to Union and in 1887 sold it to Clark Brown. Mr. Brown changed the name to Tribune and the politics to Republican. He published The Tribune until 1891. In that year he bought The Republican, published at Washington and The Record published at Union, and consolidated them with The Tribune changing the name to Republican-Tribune. He changed the name back to Franklin County Tribune in 1897. Mr. Brown continued as editor and publisher until 1907 when he sold the

143. History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, p. 200.

143a. Files of The Lincoln County Herald and Troy Herald, 1866-1878.

entire establishment to A. L. Baumgartner, the present editor and proprietor. (144)

The Morgan County Banner was the second newspaper venture in that county. It was started at Versailles in 1865 by William J. Jackson. He sold it in less than a year to B. S. Walker, W. A. Mills and J. H. Stover. W. A. Mills became the proprietor in 1867, but sold it in a few months to W. R. H. Carty who published it until 1870. John A. Hannay, the next publisher changed the name to Morgan County Gazette. It became the Versailles Gazette in 1874 and in 1886 was consolidated with The Morgan Messenger. The consolidated papers were published as The Messenger-Gazette through 1887. (145)

The Warsaw Times was established in the fall of 1865 by Judge Sewell W. Smith. He was assisted for a short time by Assistant Adjutant-General John M. Read. Besides editing and publishing The Times, Judge Smith presided over the County Court for six years, was Justice of the Peace for nearly as long, Mayor of Warsaw, chairman of the Republican County committee, a member of the senatorial and congressional executive committee, an elder in the Presbyterian church, superintendent and president of the Benton County Sunday School association, and held office in the Masonic Lodge, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, G. A. R., Veterans of the Mexican War, and Missouri Press Association.

Since the death of Judge Smith The Times has been published successively by Mrs. Smith, Knight and Barrett, J. G. Knight, G. N. Richards, Meyers and Richards and is now edited and published by George B. Dowell. (146)

The Platte County Landmark was first published at Weston. Harry Howard was the publisher and C. L. Wheeler the editor. The first number was issued on September 28, 1865, with the motto: "Remove not the ancient landmarks." Judge

144. Franklin County Tribune, May 8, 1906.

145. History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan and Benton Counties, p. 431.

146. History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan and Benton Counties, p. 507 and 736.

Samuel A. Gilbert became the editor in 1869. J. R. Reynolds and James L. McCluer bought the paper in August, 1870. Reynolds sold his interest to Maj. L. W. Park on June 2, 1871. The Landmark was then moved to Platte City where it has since been published. Maj. Park became the sole proprietor in 1878. J. L. McCluer again became associated with Maj. Park in its publication in 1879. They bought The Advocate and consolidated the two papers, but kept the name Landmark. Major Park retired from the paper in 1886 after fifteen years service as editor. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas R. Valliant and James M. Cockrill. J. L. McCluer remained on the paper as a silent partner. Rev. Valliant retired in December, 1888, and John B. Mundy assisted Mr. Cockrill in its publication. The present editor and proprietor, W. T. Jenkins, has controlled the Landmark since August 24, 1890. (147)

This brief history of The County Press of Missouri closes with the year 1865. Much of the history of Missouri newspapers has been made since that year, but it is the history of modern newspapers, differing materially from that of the pioneer press.

The early journalists of Missouri met and overcame difficulties of which the modern editor knows nothing. They were often seriously embarrassed because so far removed from the source of supplies. Press, types, paper and ink are heavy articles, and poorly adapted to the rough methods of pioneer transportation.

So pressing was the necessity for a trans-Mississippi paper mill that one was established at Rock Bridge, near Columbia, in 1834.

The paper from this mill was manufactured long before the tariff on wood pulp made the obtaining of "print" paper at reasonable figures a vexatious question to latter day publishers. It was made of rags. In January, 1834, the firm composed of David and William Lamme, John W. Keiser and Thomas Cox, gave public notice that they would pay for "good clean linen

147. *Annals of Platte County* by W. M. Paxton, p. 399 ff.

and cotton rags, 3 cents per pound, for woolen 10 and jeans rags 1 cent per pound."

It was 1838 before a type foundry was established in Missouri.

The hand presses in use were heavy and clumsy. Much hard manual labor was required in getting the paper out, often only fifty to seventy-five sheets could be worked off in an hour.

The pioneer newspapers of Missouri possessed certain general characteristics. They were usually the outgrowth of local conditions. Where two or three stores and a blacksmith shop were gathered together, there was the newspaper man and his little "print shop" in the midst of them. But these early papers reflected far less than the papers of today, the local history, for there is an almost complete absence of home news. Mrs. Smith might give the most elaborate "pink tea" in the history of the community, but no mention would be made of it. Two or three lines were sufficient to chronicle the arrival of as important a personage as Thomas H. Benton, but if he made a speech it was printed in full whether it filled one column or ten. Much space was given to the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, to foreign and eastern news, contributed discussions and the ever valuable and suggestive advertisement.

The newspaper was published then not to furnish news, but ideas. While there were few editorials, as we know them, there was always one leading article from the pen of the editor. This article was almost invariably of a political nature, for politics have ever been a dominant factor in the history of Missouri.

The pioneer editors were almost always men to be reckoned with, and generally won prominence in the political affairs of their community. They were usually lawyers who in the editorial office began long and honorable public careers.

The early papers of Missouri were never lacking in enterprise. The very fact of their establishment under almost insurmountable difficulties was in itself a display of that masterly

energy which is born of optimism. They did untold good in the early development of the Middle West and of Missouri.

Missouri editors have ever been jealous of the fair name of their state and zealous in spreading her fame abroad. They have been loyal in season and out of season, when their efforts were rewarded with chips and stones, as well as when the reward came in coin of the realm.

Until we come to know them and their work, we fail to appreciate some of the underlying forces of the history of our state.

MINNIE ORGAN.

THE SANTA FE TRAIL.

Prior to 1818 all of the explorers, traders and many trappers made St. Louis the place from which to outfit and start. Most of the early traders were of Spanish or French descent.

James Mackey, a Scotchman, was in St. Louis between 1790 and 1800. About 1797 he traded some west of the mouth of the Kaw river. He afterwards marked off the streets of early St. Louis, and his son, Zeno Mackey, laid off Carondelet and part of St. Louis.

Manuel Lisa, a native of Cuba, and of Spanish descent, was one of the early traders, and active in establishing posts on the Missouri. He established a trading post on the Yellowstone in 1807 near where is now the town of Custer.

In 1806 Capt. Pike passed Lisa's trading post on the Osage near where the present town of Papinville now stands.

Pierre Chouteau was also one of the chief of the early fur traders. He, with Lisa, Clark and others, formed the Missouri Fur Co., and the American Fur Co. The object of these early traders was to secure furs, and in those days the fur trade was extensive. Buffalo, bear, deer, and beaver were numerous and their furs valuable.

After 1810 other traders went west and southwest to New Mexico. Merchandise was taken to Santa Fe, and there sold for good prices, and for thirty-five years there was an extensive trade to Santa Fe.

In 1804 William Morrison of Kaskaskia sent Baptiste La Lande, a creole, with a lot of goods to sell. La Lande took them to Santa Fe, sold them and kept the money he received and remained in Santa Fe (1) Morrison authorized Dr. Robinson to collect the money from La Lande—Dr. Robinson went out with Capt. Pike and in February, 1807, was in Santa Fe, but could do nothing with La Lande. La Lande acted as guide to Capt. Pike between Santa Fe and Albuquerque.

1. Pike's Expedition, Phil., 1810, p. 195.

Lieut. Zebulon Montgomery Pike (who was Gen. Pike in War of 1812) left the post at Belle Fontaine on the 15th of July, 1805. July 28 he reached the Osage. On the 14th of August he arrived at trading post of Manuel Lisa (near the present village of Papinville). About the middle of October he reached the Arkansas. On the 27th of November he came in sight of the snow capped mountain, later known as Pike's Peak. He found that its height above the plain was 10,581 feet. Pike soon after found himself on the Rio Grande, and for awhile was under guard of the Spaniards, and brought to Santa Fe, where he arrived on March 2, 1807. On March 7 he reached Albuquerque. Still guarded by Spanish guards he reached Natchetoches, La., July 1, 1807.

In 1812 McKnight, Beard and Chambers following Capt. Pike's directions, succeeded in safely reaching Santa Fe. (2) At this time Hidalgo, who had failed in forcing Mexico from Spanish rule, had been defeated and executed. The royalists felt that they had regained their power and people from the United States were received with suspicion. So McKnight and those with him were seized as suspected spies, their goods were confiscated and the men thrown into prison, and most of them confined for nine years.

When the Republican forces under Itrubide gained power McKnight and his men were liberated. Some of them, on their return, met Glenn at his trading post at mouth of the Verdigris. Glenn was from Cincinnati, Ohio. The stories these men told Glenn induced him to venture. He passed up the Arkansas encountering much trouble and reached Santa Fe in 1821. Some accounts say that Glenn was here several years before.

Tales of wealth of gold and silver attracted the traders to Santa Fe and other companies were formed. Prior to 1815 most of the companies organized in St. Louis, but as boats began to navigate the Missouri, Franklin, on the river, in Howard County, became the starting point, and between 1820 and 1830 many companies were outfitted at that place. Steam-

2. Grogg in *Commerce of Prairies*, p. 19.

boats being more abundant on the river, Independence next became the starting point for the Santa Fe trade.

In the spring of 1822 two parties left Franklin for Santa Fe. (3) A party under Col. Cooper met with disaster and was robbed by the Indians. Jumel of the Missouri Fur Company brought the news to Gen. Atkinson at Council Bluffs. Mr. Glenn came in from Santa Fe and reported that he met the Cooper party at the bend of the Arkansas, and he believed that Cooper would soon fall in with parties of Indians, and the meeting might result in disaster to Cooper, as Glenn had been stopped by the same Indians, and it was difficult to get clear of them. At this time there were fifty persons in Franklin from St. Louis en route to Santa Fe.

Capt. Wm. Bicknell and his company started from Franklin to Santa Fe, crossing the Missouri river near Arrow Rock the 1st of September, 1821. (4) On his route he crossed the Petite Osage plains, passed Fort Osage, crossed the Osage and reached Santa Fe about the middle of November.

On 22d May, 1822, Bicknell and party returned to Santa Fe. He was 48 days on his return trip from Santa Fe. Bicknell states that an excellent route may be made from Fort Osage to Santa Fe.

During November, 1824, Capt. Wm. Bicknell journeyed northwardly from Santa Fe to Green river for the purpose of trapping. (5)

A company of 30 left in May, 1823, on a commercial adventure to Santa Fe (6) They went by Fort Osage and thence direct. Each man had one or two pack horses and about \$200 worth of goods. Col. Cooper, who was in Santa Fe the preceding summer, accompanied them. All were well armed.

In August, 1822, Capt. Cole and his nephew were killed by the Navajoes on the banks of the Rio del Norte. The Navajoes discovered them in the evening and thought they were Spaniards. They watched, and in the night murdered

3. Missouri Intelligencer, Sept. 3, 1822.

4. Missouri Intelligencer, April 22, 1823.

5. Intelligencer, June 25, 1825.

6. Intelligencer, May 13, 1823.

them. Examining their rifles they found that they were Americans and were much grieved that they had killed them instead of Spaniards. They did not strip them and even left part of their baggage. They afterwards evinced much sorrow for what they had done, and said that the Americans had always treated them well.

Mr. Graham, Indian agent, appeared before the congressional committee and gave evidence regarding the Santa Fe trade. He spoke of it as a small trade, that the Spaniards at Santa Fe were miserably poor, and gave in exchange a small trade in furs. He recommended a trail and a post on the Arkansas. (7)

Maj. O'Fallon, Indian agent for the upper Missouri, had received verbal application from the commandant at Santa Fe desiring interference to restrain the Pawnees and other Indians from committing depredations, and advised that commissioners should be appointed on part of the constituted authorities at Santa Fe to meet at Council Bluffs and arrange terms of peace. (8)

A company of Americans and Mexicans who left Santa Fe the 1st of June arrived at Franklin with nearly 500 mules and horses. They fell in with Osages and were plundered and badly treated. (9) The company pursued a new route from Santa Fe. One hundred miles from St. Michaels they crossed the Canadian river at the foot of the great table land. Thence down along the north side of the stream for 300 miles until they passed the high knobs, thence northeast to the Arkansas river, which was safely crossed, and three days after they camped and sent out twelve or thirteen of the company for the purpose of killing buffalo to take to the settlements. Two hours later those in camp were aroused by the cry "Indians are among the horses." At this many of them ran among the horses endeavoring to check them, only one was mounted. At this time the Indians showed no hostility,

7. *Intelligencer* of May 8, 1824.

8. *Intelligencer*, June 5, 1824.

9. *Intelligencer*, Aug. 5, 1825

continually crying out, others frightening the horses by riding among them. In this way two-thirds of the animals were driven off. Six or seven men mounted and pursued. It was soon apparent that the animals were divided into four parties. The men separated, part after one drove, others after others. Both succeeded in catching a drove, one of 63 horses and mules, safely reaching camp. The other was retaken by the Indians and driven to their camp four or five miles off. In the meantime these Indians had fallen in with the party who went out hunting and forcibly took them all to their camp, robbing them and taking everything they wanted. The party which had pursued the horses reported that there were from 200 to 300 warriors in camp, many of whom seemed indisposed. During this and the next day many of them were continually in the camp endeavoring to steal. During the 14th and 15th the Osages moved to the camp and returned 50 or 60 animals which they had driven off. They kept the best, amounting to 130. The Indians were told that they would be made to pay.

Rumors that persons en route from Santa Fe to Franklin had been attacked by a band of Arapahoes on the Cimmaron river in the Mexican province and everything of value taken from them, and that three persons had been killed. (10)

Wm. Huddart, who went to Santa Fe with a trading company the preceding winter, returned in the spring. He left Taos January 12, 1825. (11) He said that on the 24th of August, 1824, he with fourteen others left Taos with the object of trapping beaver, and traveled west for thirty days on a river (probably Colorado), the company separated, nine ascending the river. Huddart and others remained, and in a few days they accidentally fell in with five other Americans, including Mr. Roubidoux. Ten days after a party of Arapahoes attacked them, killing one man named Nowlin, and robbed the others. The party of six then concluded to return to Taos and left Mr. Roubidoux and his men in the mountains with-

10. *Intelligencer*, April 5, 1825.

11. *Intelligencer*, April 19, 1825.

out a horse or mule. Three other Americans had been killed in New Mexico; Mr. Nance by a Spaniard, and Messrs. Foote and Hanley by the Indians.

The party which left Franklin in 1824 had met with reverses. (12) Geo. Armstrong, son of Mrs. Means of Franklin, was killed. The trade in furs and merchandise was still carried on with vigor.

Upwards of 100 who left Franklin in the spring of 1825 reached Franklin in the fall. (13) Forty others were expected within a few days. A number remained in Santa Fe expecting to stay there during the winter. Among them was Augustus Storrs, who was appointed consul at that place. About twenty returned by way of Louisiana. About twenty of the Tennessee company came back a good part of the way with the Missourians, and then went direct through Arkansas. The small party which left Franklin a few weeks ago were met about 300 miles out and were in company with the Santa Fe Road Commissioners. (14) The *Intelligencer* of June 25, 1825, gives an account of another tour of Capt. Wm. Bicknell.

Three commissioners were to be appointed to survey the road to Santa Fe. The commissioners were Benj. H. Reeves of Howard County. Mo.; George C. Sibley of St. Charles, and Thomas Mather of Illinois. They employed J. C. Brown of St. Louis as surveyor. (14) The survey began at Fort Osage (now town of Sibley), Missouri, 17th July, 1825, (15) and arrived at the boundary line of the United States and Mexico on 11th September, distance from Fort Osage 416 miles, and remained there until September 20th. The approach of winter made it necessary to prepare for it. Maj. Sibley and a small party set out for Santa Fe. Col. Mather and Col. Reeves started back locating and working the road; they had experienced no difficulty for want of wood and water. A most excellent route could be had as nature has opened it. Col. Reeves said "the route is entirely practicable for the heaviest

12. *Intelligencer*, June 11, 1825.

13. *Intelligencer*, October 1, 1825.

14. *Missouri Intelligencer*, March 1, 1825.

15. *Intelligencer*, Oct. 28, 1825.

vehicle, that the Indians had manifested great friendship and readily consented to the unmolested use of the road through any part of their territory, and guaranteed every protection in their power."

The commissioners met a deputation of the Osages soon after they started on their survey, and the Osages gave them the privilege to survey and establish a road through their territory, for which they were given a certain amount of money. The place where they and the Osages met was then and has ever since been known as Council Grove a name given it at that time by the commissioners.

During 1826 the commissioners obtained authority from the Mexican Government to examine routes in their territory and a survey was begun at Fernando de Taos and ran to connect with survey of the year before. Their table of distances began at Fort Osage, 25 miles east of the west line of Missouri. Their distances, counting from Fort Osage were, Council Groves 139 miles; Diamond Spring 115 miles; Arkansas river 255 miles; Mexican boundary 416 miles; Silver Cimaron Spring 477; Middle Cimaron Spring 514; Upper Cimaron Spring 553; Canadian river 668; Foot of Mountains 710 miles; Summit 727 miles; San Fernando de Taos 745 miles; Santa Fe 810 miles, or 795 miles from Independence.

A map of the survey was placed in the office of the War Department at Washington City and was seen there only a few years ago. The maps made by Jos. C. Brown, surveyor employed by the commissioners. The first map, dated October 27, 1827, shows the trail from Fort Osage to Santa Fe. This map is endorsed by Col. John I. Abert of corps of engineers in 1844, who states that it is the original plat of survey, Fort Osage to Santa Fe. Another map shows survey from Fort Osage to Santa Fe. A third map shows survey from U. S. Boundary to Santa Fe. A manuscript atlas in handwriting of Geo. C. Sibley shows route from boundary of Missouri to Fernando de Taos, with notes and directions for travelers. There are thirty-seven leaves of manuscript and drawings. making seventy-four pages in all. The Santa Fe railroad has

approximately followed the route of the survey excepting beyond Trinidad, where it turns towards Las Vegas. So have done most of the traders to Santa Fe.

Harpers' Monthly, Vol. 21, for June 1860, contains an interesting account of the trials and adventures of Sylvester Pattie and his son James, who started out from St. Louis in 1824, passed up the Missouri to St. Joseph, crossed the Missouri on 20 June, 1824, thence to the headwaters of the Platte and to Santa Fe. There they remained awhile, trapped on the Gila and mined in the copper mines, made \$30,000, but it was all stolen from them. Afterwards they trapped on the Colorado and got many furs. They then went to San Diego California, and were put in prison and kept there nearly a year, during which time the elder Pattie died. The son, James, after getting out of prison went to San Francisco, and was probably the first person from the United States who crossed the continent and saw San Francisco. From here he went to Vera Cruz, then to New Orleans and back to St. Louis after a six years' journeying.

Alphonso Wetmore states that trade to Chihuahua and Sonora amounted to \$2,000,000 per annum. On the whole distance forage was scarce and high, and brackish water was often encountered, and sometimes for six days there was no grass. Grass and water was found to the head of Missouri streams. (16) In 1830 a caravan brought in \$200,000 to Fayette, Missouri, also some merchandise. (17) Some persons got wealthy in the Santa Fe trade. David Waldo came to Missouri from Virginia in the early part of the nineteenth century. (18) He cut and handled pines on headwaters of the Gasconade. In 1826 he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and attended medical lectures. Returning to Missouri he acted as clerk of the circuit court of Gasconade County, also of the county court, deputy sheriff and postmaster. At that time Gasconade included a half dozen other counties lying to the

16. *Intelligencer*, Jan. 19, 1829.

17. *Intelligencer*, Feb., 1830.

18. *Darby Recollections*.

south of the Missouri, and people spoke of "State of Gasconade, David Waldo, Governor."

David Waldo crossed the plains in 1827 and in 1828 he and Charles Bent went across the plains to Santa Fe. On account of Indian troubles Maj. Bennett Riley marched from Council Bluffs and escorted them part of the way. Bent established forts on the upper Arkansas which became points on the route to Santa Fe about 1833. David Waldo amassed some wealth in the Santa Fe trade. Afterwards he had a store at Independence, Missouri, and in his latter days had a bank there. William Waldo, a brother of David, dwelt in Texas and traded to Mexico.

Josiah Gregg crossed the plains between Independence and Santa Fe three times between 1831 and 1838. The articles he brought to the United States were gold (in dust), silver bullion, coarse blankets, mules and asses, buffalo rugs, goods, chiefly from Chihuahua. He made the return trip in 38 days.

Indians were sometimes troublesome to those going across the plains. They were Pawnees and Comanche chiefly. In 1829 Maj. Bennett Riley was detailed for awhile to watch these Indians. In one of Gregg's trips he had an escort part of the way.

In 1839 Gregg made arrangement to go again to Santa Fe. To this end he had goods shipped up Arkansas river to Van Buren, and started from that place early in April with \$25,000 worth of goods. His route was up the Canadian, thence via Tucumcari, thence to San Miguel and Santa Fe, where he arrived on 25th of June. He then passed on to Chihuahua and beyond. He returned to the States the next year. Gregg spent most of nine years on the plains and in the Santa Fe trade. He afterwards wrote an interesting book of two volumes entitled "Commerce of the Prairies."

In 1852 I was in Independence, Missouri, and saw goods for the Santa Fe trade and many persons preparing to start to that place.

As stated above, many persons sought the Santa Fe and Mexican trade between 1820 and 1840. Before Missouri became a State expeditions for exploring the plains and mountains to the west were sent out by the Government. In 1819 Maj. Stephen Long was sent west; he stopped at Franklin thence west by Fort Osage to Glenn's fort on the Arkansas north to the Platte and back.

In 1842 J. C. Fremont went west with Kit Carson as guide. He passed up the Missouri to the north of Kansas river, thence along Santa Fe road nearly to Arkansas, thence to St. Vrain's fort on the Platte, up Sweet Water to South Pass, returned down the Platte, and there losing most of his equipment.

In 1846 people crossed the plains to Oregon and California. The gold discoveries in California in 1849 turned attention of every one to California.

Just after the Mexican War, or before it was ended, people were attracted to California. In 1846 Col. Emory by direction of Gen. Kearney, journeyed from Fort Leavenworth southwest by Council Grove to Pawnee Fork, 288 miles up the Arkansas, across the Canadian and the Cimarron by Las Vegas to Santa Fe, thence west to San Diego—Doniphan was with him prior to reaching Santa Fe. The country is well described, first the prairies with tall grass and trees on streams, then grass more scanty and only a few cottonwoods on streams, then only a little of the buffalo grass on uplands and a few bushes on streams, and water often scarce. No trees scarcely beyond 200 miles from Missouri.

Felix X. Aubrey of St. Louis made frequent trips between Independence and Santa Fe. In 1848 he rode horseback from Independence to Santa Fe without making any stops. He had relays of horses on the route and in fact had one or two alongside all the time. I have heard that he made the trip in four days. The Encyclopedia of Missouri History says that it took him nine days and a few hours. He slept tied to his horse.

The proper Santa Fe trail undoubtedly ran from Fort Osage, Jackson County, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Certain roads in Missouri were feeders to it, more particularly the road from Old Franklin, Howard County, to Fort Osage. The main tributary road to Old Franklin was the Boonslick road from St. Charles to Boonslick, Howard County, with a short branch to Old Franklin. This road passed from St. Charles via Pauldingville, Warrenton, Camp Branch, Jonesburg, Danville, Williamsburg, Concord, Thralls Prairie to Boonslick, passing six to eight miles north of Fulton and about same distance north of Columbia. Fulton and Columbia were both laid off in 1822, the Boonslick road had been used for six years previously. The road was the main thoroughfare of persons going to Boonslick for salt, just as the Salt river road from St. Charles to Palmyra was the road to the salt springs of Pike and Ralls Counties.

G. C. BROADHEAD.

January, 1910.

MISSOURI WEATHER IN EARLY DAYS.

When as a boy, living at my father's farm 1 1-2 miles north of Flint Hill, in St. Charles county, Missouri, even then I daily observed the thermometer and the changes of the weather and made note of them. The winter of 1842-43 was long and continued into March, but during 1843-44 the thermometer was not lower than zero, followed by an early spring, though as before there was much cold weather in March. The river rose high in 1844, and the last of May the Mississippi covered its entire bottoms, and by the first of June many persons had to move to the hills. The Mississippi backed sixty miles up the Ohio, and more rain fell in eleven days in May than in all of 1843. It and the Missouri overflowed three times in June.

In St. Charles county, in the Mississippi bottoms, there are some large sloughs. When the water receded, after the flood these sloughs were found to contain many large fish, buffalo cat, sturgeon, shovel fish and others. People would walk into the water and brush against fish at every step and would spear the fish and throw them out. They came thirty miles, camped out and next day would go home with a load of fish.

September 21, 1844, there was a heavy frost. Like March of this year, March and the first half of April were warm—as high as 90, but May 16 there was a heavy frost. In 1846 rain fell from April 22 to May 7. In 1847 frost was on May 3, and in 1857 I saw frost in the valley of Pomme de Terre, Benton county, on May 18.

G. C. BROADHEAD.

MISSOURI DOCUMENTS FOR THE SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A paper read before the Missouri State Library Association
at Columbia, October, 1909.

The State documents, when considered for use in a library, fall naturally into two classes, statistical or reference; and non-statistical or readable. The former will prove useful in giving latest statistics on various subjects. The latter contain the latest and most authoritative information on the many lines of work being carried on by the State. The articles are well written and are often illustrated.

The first class being purely statistical will not appeal to the general reader; but will meet the demands of the newspaper man or lawyer or perhaps of the high school student working up a debate. If crowded conditions exist in the library, the last number of a document of this class is all that is necessary or even advisable. Of first importance among these statistical publications is the Blue Book or New Official Manual of the State of Missouri, a most useful reference book containing biographical and historical material as well as information concerning the national, State and municipal Government. There is much also of a general interest. For example, the last volume contains a careful description (accompanied by an illustration and definition of terms) of the seal of the State of Missouri. There is also a list of the private schools of the State with tabulated information concerning them. The Journal of the Senate and House give brief proceedings; but no speeches. A classified index makes it possible to look up any subject which has been presented in the General Assembly, also the record of any Senator or Representative. Files of the bills and daily journals may be secured

as issued by asking for them at the beginning of a session. The Revised Statutes of 1899 in two volumes give the general laws in force at that time and should be supplemented by Missouri Session Laws, 1901—date. A bill passed at the last General Assembly gives one copy of the Session Laws to every library in the State.

Among the special reports, those of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission are useful on account of the lively interest in the regulation of railroad rates. The Commission also issues a large wall map of Missouri, which is the best map available. Another report which meets a demand at the present time is the Insurance report. This gives the standing of companies doing business in the State. A similar report for banks is issued by the State Bank Examiner. The report of the Charities and Corrections contains a summary of their recommendations to the Legislature; a review of the work of the juvenile courts of Kansas City and St. Louis; also a brief statistical account of the different charitable institutions of the State. In a small library where crowded conditions exist, it might be well to keep only this report for the State institutions. The full report of any one of them could be secured in a few days to meet a demand. In the average library, however, space would not be so available as to prohibit the filing of the latest report of each State institution. They are not purely statistical; but contain illustrations and give much information concerning the institutions.

Partly statistical and thus on the line between our two classes of documents, is the Red Book or Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The 1908 volume contains an article on the European continuation schools and the need of industrial education in the United States with special reference to Missouri. It gives also an account of the work of the Free Employment Agency conducted by the bureau.

Of quite a different character are the books of the second class, of which the Agricultural publications form an important part. The reports, bulletins, and circulars of information issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station give the re-

sults of the experiments which are constantly being carried on by the station. The reports and the bulletins of the State Board of Agriculture give the experience of successful farmers and are therefore very valuable. These, together with the reports of the Dairy and Food Commissioner and of the State Horticultural Society, and Fruit Experiment Station go to make up a splendid collection giving the very latest information on agricultural subjects.

The importance of arousing interest in local and State history is realized doubtless by every librarian. The report of the State Historical Society of Missouri and the Missouri Historical Review, a quarterly published by the society, are of very great importance in this work. The subscription to the Quarterly, one dollar per year, includes membership and puts the library on the mailing list of the society.

The geography and geology of the State may be found in the reports and bulletins of the Geological Survey and lately in the Bureau of Geology and Mines. The second series of reports being issued by the Bureau are especially attractive, being of a rather popular nature and beautifully illustrated. These reports treat of the mineral and clay deposits, water supply and allied subjects. Some, however, are of a still more practical nature. For example, volume 5 of the second series is devoted to public roads, their improvement and maintenance, and includes the construction of sidewalks. Of value to those interested in mining are the "Economic considerations" which form a large part of those reports. The reports of the Mines and Mine Inspection Bureau are likewise useful from the practical standpoint and would be particularly useful in a mining district.

The educational interests of the State are represented by the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools. This is largely statistical; but contains also recommendations for the consolidation and improvement of the rural schools; plans and pictures of school buildings, and much of value to teachers. For the higher education of the State, there are the brief accounts of the State University and the Normal schools in

the Blue Book; and the Annual Reports of the President of the University and of the Normal schools. There are also the reports and miscellaneous publications of the Library Commission. The librarian will find these very useful. The report of the State Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and similar reports for as many of the national and international expositions as can be secured, will prove useful. A valuable book was issued for the St. Louis Exposition, entitled *The State of Missouri*; an autobiography, edited by Walter Williams. Copies may still be secured from the State Historical Society for cost of transportation.

Among the laws on special subjects, the School Laws and Election Laws would probably be most useful. The desirability of securing copies of some of the other special laws such as the Game Laws and Mining Laws would depend upon the community in which the library is located.

The following list may seem formidable; but it should be kept in mind that it is only suggestive, also that the last number of the statistical documents is all that is necessary. The fact that they are practically all free (if there is any charge it is indicated) should not detract from their value. The usefulness of the documents will be increased by careful classification. A document collection is not desirable. Forget that they are documents and treat them just as other books.

MISSOURI—SUGGESTIVE LIST OF STATE DOCUMENTS.

General.

Revised Statutes, 1899. v. 1. out of print. v. 2. purchase \$1.50.

Session Acts, 1901—date. 1901-7, 50c ea. 1909, free.

Should be in every library.

N. B. The latest revision of the Statutes, 1910, will contain the results of the legislation of the 45th General Assembly, 1909. The latest editions of both the above titles are free to Public Libraries on request; address Secretary of State.

Banking Laws. State Banking Department (Useful for business men.)

Corporation Laws. Secretary of State.

Election Laws. Secretary of State.

Game Laws. State Game Warden. (Depend on community.)

Insurance Laws. State Insurance Department.

Labor Laws. Commissioner of Labor.

Legislative Journals. Secretary of State. (Free except for freight. Should have last volume.)

Manual (Blue Book). Secretary of State. (Most useful reference book.) (Keep last volume.)

Mining Laws. Bureau of Mine Inspector. (Depend upon community.)

Pure Food Laws. Food and Drug Commission.

Revenue Laws. Auditor.

Road Laws. Secretary of State.

School Laws. Superintendent of Schools (latest ed.).

Very useful.

Township Organization Laws. Auditor.

State Department, Boards, Etc

Apply directly to the officer and board unless some other source is indicated.

Agricultural Experiment Station Report.

Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins.

Agricultural Experiment Station Circulars of information. (Scientific, up-to-date papers on agricultural subjects.)

Agriculture, Board of, Report. (Practical and helpful.)

Agriculture, Board of, Bulletin.

Bank Examiner, Report (latest). Useful to business men.

Charities and Corrections, Report. Of interest to students of sociology.

Dairy and Food Commissioner, Report. Gives work of State in pure food reform.

Equalization, Board of. Report (latest). Of use in the study of taxation.

Fish Commissioners. Report.

Food and Drug Commission. Report.

Fruit Experiment Station. Bulletin.

Geological Survey. Report and Bulletin. (Now Bureau of Geology and Mines.) (H. A. Buehler, Director, Rolla, Mo. Valuable for the geography and geology of the State. The report, 2d ser. now being issued by the Bureau is very attractive.)

Geology and Mines, Bureau of, Report.

Geology and Mines, Bureau of, Bulletin.

Health, Board of, Report.

Health, Board of, Quarterly Bulletin. (For use of the local board of health and others interested in public hygiene.)

Clippings from the bulletin posted in the reading room might do much good.

Horticulture, State Board of, Secretary W. L. Howard, Columbia. Successor to State Horticultural Society.

Insurance, Superintendent of, Report. (Gives standing of insurance companies doing business in State.)

Labor, Commissioner of, Report. (Red Book). (Labor conditions and opportunities in the State. Last volume at least.)

Also, Map of Missouri products; Surplus products of Missouri counties; Resources and advantages of Missouri counties. (And many miscellaneous publications of value.)

Library Commission, Report.

Library Commission. Miscellaneous publications. (For use of the librarian. Very helpful.)

Mines, Inspector of, Report. Practical, useful in a mining community.

Normal Schools. Report.

Public Schools, Superintendent of, Report.

Public Schools. State course of study. Important in work with schools.

Railroad and Warehouse Commission, Report.

Railroad and Warehouse Commission, Map. Best map available.

University Annual Catalogue (latest).

University President's Report.

Societies.

Historical Society of Missouri, State. Biennial report.

Historical Society of Missouri, State. Missouri Historical Review (quarterly). (Society \$1.00.) Secretary F. A. Sampson, Columbia, Mo.

State Teachers' Association. Proceedings and addresses, \$1.00.

Institutions.

Apply to the institution.

Colony for Feeble-minded.

Confederate Soldiers' Home.

Federal Soldiers' Home.

Hospitals for Insane (1-4).

Industrial Home for Girls.

Institution for Deaf.

Missouri School for Blind.

Missouri State Sanitarium (Mt. Vernon, cure of Tuberculosis.)

Penitentiary.

Training School for Boys.

Miscellaneous.

Williams, Walter, ed., State of Missouri. (Secure from the State Historical Society for cost of transportation.)

State Commission to Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Report. (And similar reports for as many of national and international expositions as can be secured.)

GRACE LEFLER.

DESTRUCTION OF MISSOURI BOOKS.

Once in a while an old court house in Missouri burns down or is torn down, and the old official publications that were formerly sent in considerable numbers to the court house are burned up or otherwise destroyed. When they are deliberately destroyed to get rid of them the vandalism can not be forgiven. As an example of wholly unjustifiable action the following may be given. The Secretary of this Society found at Troy, in Lincoln county, several hundred volumes of Missouri publications running back to an early day. They were in the attic of the court house without any pretense of taking care of them. Obtaining the consent of an official he paid the janitor to carry them down to the first floor, when another official refused to let them go. He then wrote a formal application to the County Court to have the books turned over to the Society, and requested the editor of one of the papers in Troy to assist the Society in the preservation of the books. He was not able to get a single word from any one about what was done, till now a year or two later, he learns that the janitor burned up the entire lot, possibly to save himself the work of carrying them to the attic again, destroyed probably three hundred dollars worth of books, some of which were well worth several dollars each. The county has saved nothing, the officials have grossly neglected their duty, and the state has failed to get what would be a valuable asset for it had the books been turned over to its Historical Society.

NOTES.

The account of the Kirksville meeting of the Society of Teachers of History will appear in the October number on account of want of space in this one.

Judge John Finis Philips. Usually when a man dies his friends do not hesitate to tell of the good things that may be said about him. If his course of life has been such that while still where he can hear the approval of all, it is not only a pleasure to him, but an incentive for others to model after him. It is with a full measure of pleasure that we notice the proceedings of the bar at Kansas City on the retirement of Judge Philips from the office of Judge of the United States Court that for the past twenty-two years he has adorned with signal ability, and with untarnished integrity. For more than a half century he has been devoted to his profession, but has also been prominent in other lines, having been colonel of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry during the Civil War, and member of the Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Congresses.

That he was a hard worker during his years of the practice of law is shown by his eminence among such lawyers by whose side he practiced, as Senator Vest, Waldo P. Johnson, Judge Russell Hicks, Judge Foster P. Wright and others of his home city Sedalia, as well as those of the adjoining counties. As soldier, lawyer, judge, statesman and finished writer and speaker, Judge Philips has been worthy of imitation, and retires to private life with unblemished reputation, and the hearty good wishes of all who have ever come in contact with him.

Judge Philips is a corresponding member of this Society, and will now have more time to give to the preparation of a promised paper for publication in the Review, which we hope soon to present to our readers.

BOOK NOTICES.

The American Public Library, by **Arthur E. Bostwick**, Ph. D. N. Y. and Lond. D. Appleton and Company, 1910.

The author of the above book is now the librarian of the St. Louis Public Library and was formerly of the New York Public Library. In 1907-1908 he was the President of the American Library Association.

The book is intended for the general reader, as well as for those who wish to learn the methods of daily work in the library, and a bird's-eye view of library economy. It shows the general aims and tendencies of American literary work, and also what our libraries are trying to do, and how far they have succeeded in doing it.

NECROLOGY.

Miss Ellen B. Atwater, a member of this Society, and teacher of history in Central High school in St. Louis, died March 5, 1910, at the age of forty years. She received her degree of A. M. from the University of Chicago, and had been a teacher in Central High school for six years.

Edmund B. Beard died at Jaydee, Mo., March 14, 1910, after a residence of a full century in St. Francois county. He was born in Indiana, February 9, 1809, but was brought to Missouri when one year old. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Libertyville, Mo.

Samuel L. Clemens, better known as "Mark Twain," was born in Missouri in the town of Florida, November 30, 1835, but at an early age went to Hannibal, where at the age of twelve years he was apprenticed to a printer; afterwards he went to St. Louis, from which place he engaged in the river service for ten years, and out of which came his pseudonym.

In 1861 he went to Virginia City, Nevada, as private secretary to his brother Orion, who had been appointed territorial secretary of Nevada. He became city editor of the Virginia City Enterprise, and afterwards went to California, where he was engaged in mining and in newspaper work.

In 1867 he published his first book "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County and Other Sketches." He was then sent by the Alta Californian with a steamship excursion to Europe and the Orient, and in 1869 the letters he wrote on this trip were published under the title of "The Innocents Abroad, or the New Pilgrim's Progress," which was soon translated into all the European languages, and his international reputation as a humorist was established. His next book was in 1872 entitled "Roughing It," the reminiscence of his life in the far West. Then followed the "Gilded Age" in collaboration with Charles Dudley Warner. In 1876 he published "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," in which he portrayed the irresponsible American boy with remarkable insight and humor. A second trip to Europe gave material for "A Tramp Abroad," published in 1880. His first attempt at historical fiction was "The Prince and the Pauper" in 1882. The next year "Life on the Mississippi River," was founded largely on his experiences as a river pilot. In 1885 appeared "Huckleberry Finn;" in 1889 "Yankee at the Court of King Arthur;" in 1894 "Pudd'n-head Wilson;" and in 1896 "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc." Other books were "Following the Equator," "The Man Who Corrupted Hadleyburg." "A Double Barrelled Detective Story."

In 1884 he became a partner in the publishing firm of Chas. L. Webster & Co., and the failure of this company made him a poor man. However, before his death the income from his royalties, pay from publishers and profits from business ventures made him a millionaire.

The literature of the world has been enriched by the prolific pen of Mark Twain, America has been honored in this enrichment, and Missouri has acknowledged it by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the Uni-

versity of the State, and its chapter of Phi Beta Kappa by making him an honorary member.

The State Historical Society of Missouri has a special "Mark Twain Collection," consisting of the Hartford edition of his works in 22 volumes presented by him, the Harper Bros'. edition of 17 volumes, presented by Harper Bros., and a number of first editions and original editions of his works. It is desired to increase this collection by adding to it any edition of any of his books, and especially translations in any language of all of them. Donations are asked of anything that may be added to this special collection.

Hon. Alonzo S. Prather was born near North Vernon, Indiana, July 25, 1840, educated at Depauw University, and at the outbreak of the Civil War had commenced the study of law, but with his father and five brothers enlisted in the Sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. During his service he rose to the rank of colonel. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar, and for some years during the reconstruction period lived in Arkansas, and was the Receiver of the United States Land office at Harrison. In 1880 he returned to Missouri. For five terms he had been Representative in the General Assembly from Taney County. A trip to California did not restore his failing health, and June 3d he died, and was buried with Masonic ceremonies.

Hon. Benj. F. Thomas was born in Wisconsin, August 10, 1851, and was educated at the University of Wisconsin. He came to Missouri in 1874 and settled at Carthage, where he served a term as mayor, and one as postmaster, and in 1901 was elected to the State Senate in the Forty-first General Assembly. He died at Carthage, March 25, 1910.

Hon. Elihu B. Thomas, the father of Augustus Thomas, the well known playwright, died in St. Louis, April 25, 1910. He was born in New York, March 22, 1827, and has lived in St. Louis since 1845. He was a captain in the Mexican War, and at the establishment of the St. Louis Dispatch was its pub-

lisher. He was a member of the Missouri Legislature, of the House of the Twenty-second General Assembly in 1862.

Hon. George Henry Walser, the founder of Liberal, Missouri, died at his home, Catalpa Park, Liberal, May 1, 1910. He was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, May 26, 1834, and at an early age moved to Illinois, where he was admitted to the bar in 1857, at Watsega, at which town he tried and won the Oster case last winter. He came to Barton County, Missouri, in 1866, and became the leading criminal lawyer of Southwest Missouri. In 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and in 1869 was elected a member of the House in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly. In 1880 he founded the town of Liberal, and has ever since been its leading citizen. Col. Walser was a literary as well as a business and professional man, his first publication being a book of poems published in St. Louis, 1879, and his last work "The Life and Teaching of Christ," published in Boston last year. The Historical Society has in its collection of Missouri authors, Poems of Leisure, Lamar, 1890; Boquet, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1897 and Orthopaedic or Atomic Solution, published in 1898.

Hon. Wilson A. Fast, of Sedalia, a member of this Society, died of appendicitis in a hospital at Mansfield, Ohio, June 24, 1910. A few days previously he had gone to Ohio to attend a family reunion. He was born in Ohio, in 1842, and at the age of eighteen enlisted in the Union army in the Civil War in Company K, 102 Ohio volunteer infantry. After the war he graduated from the law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and went to Iowa to practice. He was elected and served a term as a member of the State legislature of Iowa.

About 1881 he came to Sedalia, Missouri, and afterwards resided at that place. The body was brought to Sedalia, and the George R. Smith Camp of the G. A. R., of which he was a member took part in the funeral ceremonies.

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